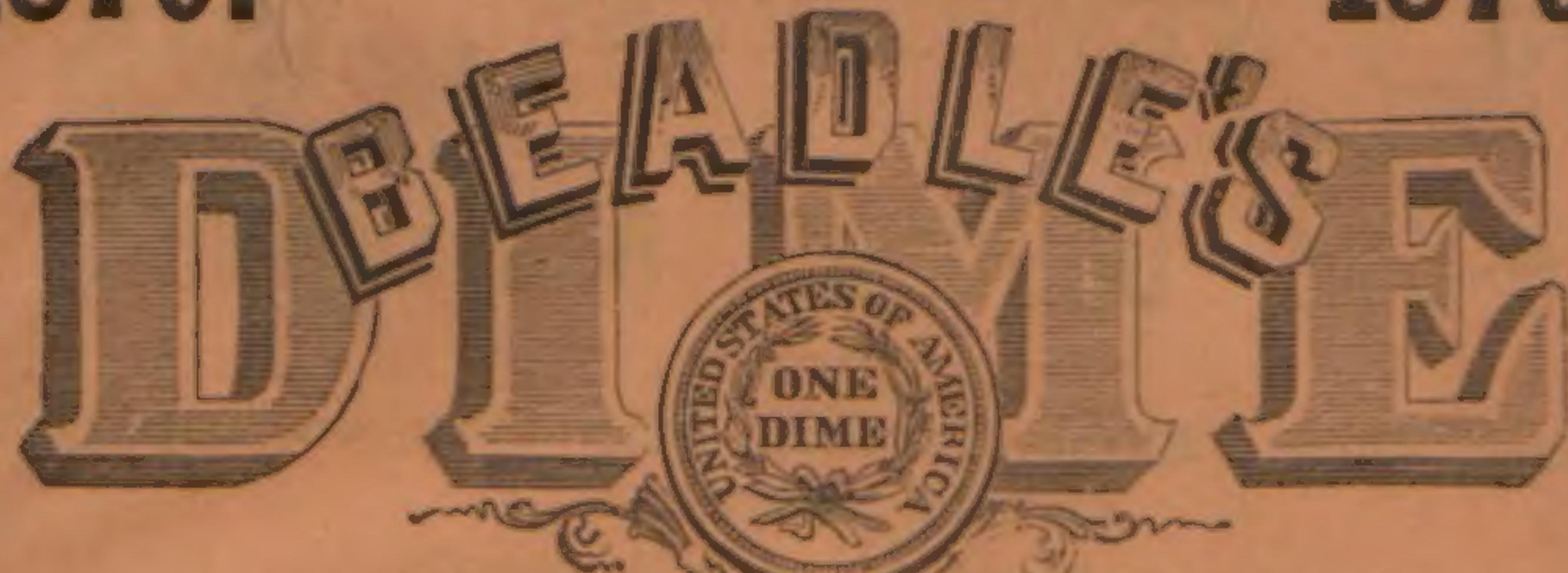


1879.

Eighteenth Annual Edition.

1879.



BASE-BALL PLAYER

BEADLE AND ADAMS, 98 WILLIAM STREET, N. Y.

Pittsburgh Book & News Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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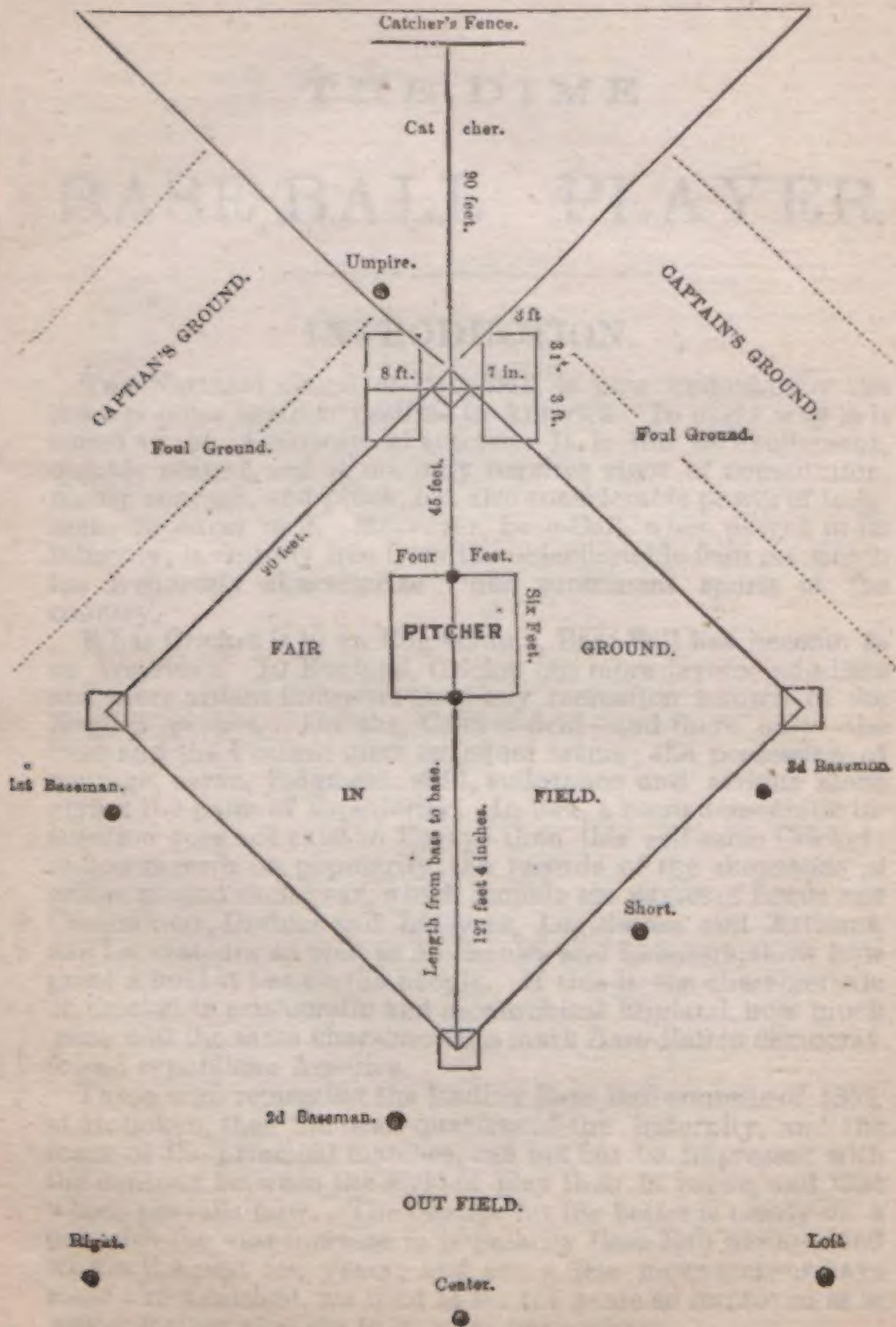
BASE-BALL LEADER

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DIAGRAM OF THE DIAMOND FIELD, AS ARRANGED FOR THE SEASON OF 1878.



THE DIME BASE-BALL PLAYER.

INTRODUCTION.

THE National Game of Base-Ball is now undoubtedly the most popular summer pastime in America. In every way is it suited to the American character. It is full of excitement, quickly played, and it not only requires vigor of constitution, manly courage, and pluck, but also considerable power of judgment to excel in it. Moreover, Base-Ball, when played in its integrity, is entirely free from the objectionable features which too frequently characterize other prominent sports of the country.

What Cricket is to an Englishman, Base-Ball has become to an American. In England, Cricket has more devoted admirers and more ardent followers than any recreation known to the English people. On the Cricket-field—and there only—the Peer and the Peasant meet on equal terms; the possession of courage, nerve, judgment, skill, endurance and activity alone giving the palm of superiority. In fact, a more democratic institution does not exist in Europe than this self-same Cricket; and as regards its popularity, the records of the thousands of games played each year, which include the names of Lords and Commoners, Divines and Lawyers, Legislators and Artisans, and Literateurs as well as Mechanics and Laborers, show how great a hold it has on the people. If this is the characteristic of Cricket in aristocratic and monarchical England, how much more will the same characteristics mark Base-Ball in democratic and republican America.

Those who remember the leading Base-Ball contests of 1857, at Hoboken, then the head-quarters of the fraternity, and the scene of the principal matches, can not but be impressed with the contrast between the style of play then in vogue, and that which prevails now. The change for the better is nearly on a par with the vast increase in popularity Base-Ball has attained within the past ten years; and ere a few more seasons have come and vanished, we trust to see the game so improved as to render further changes in its rules unnecessary.

The improvements which have been introduced year after year, have been the result of each season's practical experience, and not of any special theory in connection with the game. In 1857 the boyish rule of the bound catch was in vogue, and at that time the National Association included about twenty clubs, located within a radius of less than twenty miles of New York. At this period, too, it was little more than a game calculated for exercise during the leisure hours of a summer afternoon, possessing comparatively few attractions as affording means for an exciting contest for the palm of superiority in athletic skill. Men of forty years of age and upward could excel in it, and but a few weeks' practice at the game was necessary to enable a man to take a creditable position as a player. How different is its position now! What a change has taken place in ten short years! Now Base-Ball is the equal of Cricket as a scientific game—that is, as a game requiring the mental powers of judgment, calculation and quick perception to excel in it—while in its demands upon the vigor, endurance and courage of manhood, its requirements excel those requisite to become equally expert as a cricketer. In regard to its growth of popularity, the ocean boundaries of the United States are not sufficient to limit its extent; for, like Cricket among Englishmen, Base-Ball has been played by Americans in distant parts of the world, while at home it has been permanently established as the National pastime of the American people.

The Game of Base-Ball.

Base-Ball is played by nine players on a side, one side taking the bat, and the other the field. The latter occupy the following positions in the field: Catcher, Pitcher, First, Second and Third Basemen, Short Stop, and Right, Left and Center Fieldsmen. The side that wins the toss, have the choice of taking the bat or the field at their option. The batsman stands at the home base, on a line drawn through its center—parallel to one extending from first to third base—and extending three feet on each side of it. When he hits the ball, he starts for the first base, and is succeeded by player after player until three are put out, at which time the side occupying the field take their places at the bat, and, in like manner, play their innings.

When the batsman succeeds in reaching the home base, untouched by the ball in the hands of an adversary, and after successively touching the first, second and third bases, he is entitled to score one run; and when he hits the ball far enough to admit of his making the four bases before it is returned, he makes what is termed a home run. Nine innings are played on each side, and the party making the greatest number of runs wins the match. In case of a tie, at the close of the ninth in

nings, the game must be continued, innings after innings, until one or other of the contesting sides obtains the most runs. And if any thing occur to interrupt or put a stop to the game before five innings on each side have been played, the game must be drawn. The rules and regulations of the game define all further particulars in reference to it.

Measuring the Ground.

There are several methods by which the ground may be correctly measured; the following is as simple as any: Having determined on the point of the home base, measure from that point, down the field *one hundred and twenty-seven feet four inches*, and the end will indicate the position of the second base; then take a cord *one hundred and eighty feet long*, fasten one end at the home base, and the other at the second, and then grasp it in the center and extend it first to the right side, which will give the point of the first base, and then to the left, which will indicate the position of the third; this will give the exact measurement, as the string will thus form the sides of a square whose side is ninety feet. On a line from the home to the second base, and distant from the former *forty-five feet*, is the pitcher's first point, the second point being six feet further, on the same line. The foul-ball posts are placed on a line with home and first base, and home and third, and should be at least one hundred feet from the bases. As these points are intended solely to assist the umpire in his decisions in reference to foul balls, they should be high enough from the ground, and painted, so as to be distinctly seen from the umpire's position. Flags are the best for the purpose.

How to Manage a Field.

One of the old customs in the management of a nine—one now properly obsolete—was that of changing the positions of the players in the field nearly every inning. As a general thing, this is the merest child's play. In the early part of the season, when engaged in an unimportant match with a weaker nine, a change or two may be allowable, by way of experiment; but under no circumstances, except those of illness or injury, should a position in a nine—except that of pitcher—be changed during the playing of a match, or, in fact, during the entire season, unless you can substitute a palpably superior player; or in case experience proves the inability of any one man to properly play his position in a nine. The folly of taking a base player off his base because he fails to hold a ball or two, badly thrown or swiftly batted to him; or of putting a base player in the field because the fielder happens to drop a difficult ball to hold, or even to miss an easy catch, is so apparent to any ordinary observer, that we are surprised to see it adopted by any but captains of weak judgment. What reason have you to suppose that the player committing

an error in one position, and that, too, in one he is familiar with, is going to do better in one he is not at home in, and if he does not, whence the advantage of the change? for, as the game is now played, every position in the field requires to be equally well played to insure success in a match. There is one chance, however, that is legitimate and frequently advantageous, namely:

A Change of Pitchers.

In the management of your nine, nothing shows your possession of good judgment more than your tactics in regard to the pitching department. In the first place, a first-class team always has two pitchers in it, and also two catchers, each familiar with one man's pitching, and it is in your management of these batteries that much of your success will lie. Put your swift pitcher to work first, and keep him in at least three innings, even if he be hit away at the start; for it will require that time to allow your opponents to become accustomed to the range of the balls, and therefore they will be more likely to strike too quick for a slower delivery when a change is made. In reference to a change of pitching we pre-suppose a proper support of the pitching in the field; should the pitcher not be supported well, however, no change is likely to be of benefit, especially one of from swift to slow pitching, the effectiveness of slow pitching depending greatly upon the skill displayed by the field in making catches. Supposing, however, that with good support in the field the swift pitching is being easily punished, and runs are being made too fast, if your pitcher is one who can not drop his pace well without giving more chances at the bat, you should at once bring in your slow or medium-paced pitcher, and at the same time prepare your field for catches by placing your basemen out further, letting the short-stop nearly cover second base, and the second baseman play at right short well out, and extending your out-fielders about ten yards or so. Your slow pitcher should be an active fielder, as he will have to cover the in-field well, for the baseman will have to lay out well for high balls between the in-field and the out-field. If your change-pitcher can now and then send in a hot one without any apparent change of delivery, his pitching will be all the more effective, when he does so, however, he should draw in his basemen closer by a private signal. The pitcher should always have an understanding with your two sets of fielders in regard to private signals, so as to be able to call them in closer, or place them out further, or nearer the foul ball-lines; as occasion may require, without giving notice to your adversaries. Warn your out-fielders also to watch well the batsman, so as to be ready to move in the direction he faces for batting. Thus, if the left fielder is in his regular position, and he sees

the batsman facing for a hit close to the first base, let him go nearer to the center field, and the center field nearer to right, and the latter fielder close to if not beyond the foul-ball line.

When you find that your adversaries have in their nine two or three men fond of making showy hits, or of hitting at the first ball that comes close to them as hard as they can, lay your out-fielder in readiness for long fly-balls, extend your basemen for high balls short of the out-field, and then tell your pitcher to send him in a nice one where he wants it, and in nine cases out of ten, if your men are well trained, the "splendidly hit ball" will be held as nicely as you want it. Be careful, however, that you are not tempted to draw in your men too much for low hits; you should consult with your pitcher every inning so as to have the nine work according to his pitching. In fact, the pitcher should be allowed to place his men if he have any special object in view, or desires to play any particular points. It is in paying particular attentions to the strategical points of a game that victories are achieved, and not in depending solely on the strength of your nine either at the bat or in the field.

On Captaining a Nine.

The success of a nine—especially a professional team—depends largely upon the ability of the player who has been placed in command of the nine, for the season. The Captain of a nine must not depend entirely upon his playing skill or his ability as a tactician for his success in ruling his men, the one great essential being to command the respect and obedience of his nine. If he does not possess these essentials, he is not fit to occupy the position. The ability to command this respect necessitates the possession of integrity of character, urbanity of temper, and a proper consideration for the feelings of the players under his control; with these qualities a moderate degree of the other essentials will suffice to make a man a good Captain. Without them, the most expert player in the country would fail.

Never take into your nine a member expelled from another club, unless his expulsion can be shown to have been a merely revengeful act, and an unjust punishment.

Make it a regular rule for a nine to practice in their positions at least twice a week, in match or practice-games. In practicing a nine, let every man retain his regular position, and do not let out-fielders play on the bases, or the basemen in the out-field.

In order to excite emulation in the nine, have special rewards of prizes for the best score of times the first base is made by clean hits. No prizes should be given for runs made, as, in the effort to excel in this respect, players will

frequently run each other out. Neither should prizes be given for home runs, for the reason that the class of batsmen who strive to excel in scoring home runs generally have the poorest average of bases on hits, they scoring about one home run to six or seven outs.

In your treatment of professionals, let them be made to feel that they are members of the club, and not merely hired men. Some Captains are in the habit of speaking to their professionals as if they were so many slaves. This is poor policy in every respect, and the imperious way in which some men use their brief authority, shows their own smallness of mind and low character more than any thing else. A really manly Captain never abuses his authority in this way.

In training up a new nine, never judge of a man's skill by his playing one or two games only. It takes a series of contests either to show a player's ability, or to develop his weak points. It is merely folly to estimate a player's skill by either his fine play in one game, or his poor display in another. Then, again, due allowance should be made for lack of practice. Remember, too, that your steady, earnest workers, who play with a will in every game, are worth two of your dashy, brilliant players, who shine one day, and play listlessly the next. Above all, avoid quick-tempered men, as they lose more games than they help to win.

The Positions in the Field.

The players of a nine in Base-Ball may be divided into two classes, in-fielders and out-fielders, and these are subdivided into five other classes, viz.: catchers, pitchers, base-players, short-stops, and out-fielders, each class requiring different degrees of skill in their positions, though each must necessarily possess certain attributes alike. The class we shall first comment upon will be the base-players; and in referring to these important members of a nine, we propose giving a few hints on the base-play of professional players. Each base requires its occupant to be well drilled in the peculiarities of the position, for it is now well known that each base presents different opportunities for players to exhibit their skill. For instance, the first-baseman must be a sure catch and a man fearless in facing the swiftest thrown balls; but special activity in fielding is less requisite at this position than at the other bases. At the second base, however, activity is the first requisite, while at the third base the most judgment in catching high foul balls and the swiftest and longest throwing done in the in-field are the leading features of the play in that position. Another difference, too, is, that while at the first base the primary object of the player is to hold the ball while on the base, at the second and third bases activity in touching players is the feature.

In appealing for judgment, base-players frequently make important errors. For instance, they should never make two movements to put a player out by touching him when off a base, unless they failed in the first movement; as, should they have put him out by the first movement, and palpably have failed to do so in their second attempt, the umpire will naturally conclude that their second movement was made in consequence of the failure of the first attempt, and decide the player not out when he really was. Appealing for judgment, too, when base-players know that they have not put the player out is poor policy, and for this reason, that when umpires know that a player is up to this tricky, unfair dodge, they are very apt to doubt the fairness of all appeals made by such players, unless it is plainly apparent that the man was put out. All base-players require their wits about them, and their eyes open all the time, so as to be ready for points of play, for it is in this that much of the success of a nine depends. Strategy will frequently offset the result of good batting.

The position of short-stop is the most important of any in the in-field; and it is one requiring an exceedingly active player to discharge its duties properly, as it is especially incumbent on this fielder to back up all the positions in the field.

The out-fielders, one and all, require to be pretty good judges of high balls, sure catchers, and long throwers. There is no difference in the ability each position requires, except in instances where the ground is less favorable for fielding in one of the out-field positions than it is in another, in which case the most active man is required in the poorest part of the field. In locating themselves in the out-field, these players should rather stand out too far than too close in, for they can better run in to catch a short high ball, than to back out for a long high one overhead. The out-fielders should always have an understanding with the pitcher or catcher, so as to be able to move to any particular position by private signal.

THE DELIVERY OF THE BALL TO THE BAT.

The now established rules governing the delivery of the ball to the bat allows the pitcher either to *l^oss* the ball to the bat, to *pitch* it, to send it in with a sharp *jerk*, or give it an additional impetus in speed by the peculiar action of the wrist or elbow, known as an underhand throw. In doing this the arm must *sling* nearly perpendicularly at the side of the body, for, if he extends it from his side, so that the hand holding the ball is raised above the hip, it becomes "a round arm" delivery, and that is prohibited.

In a match game between the Mutuals and Cleveland nines, some years ago, James White was sent in to pitch in place of Pratt; but, although his style of delivery did not in reality differ from that of either of the regular swift pitchers of the clubs of the season, his speed was so great that the umpire decided his delivery to be that of an underhand throw. This fact made it evident that, with the rule worded as it was, a power for partial decisions was given to the umpire which would act greatly to the detriment of the game. Besides which, knowing that wrist and elbow throwing by an underhand delivery had been practically in vogue since Creighton's days, we thought it time to rid the code of this dead letter law. Hence the amendment introduced and adopted in 1872. Umpires must, therefore, remember that they can not now rule out any style of delivery save that of an overhand throw—made with the arm passing above the hip or on a level with it.

There is one important fact which the fraternity must not lose sight of in considering the question of how the ball shall be delivered to the bat, and that is that the degree of speed with which it is sent in *must always be limited by the ability of the player who occupies the position of catcher to catch and stop the ball*. This is a fixed rule in base-ball, and it can not be varied without weakening the plan of operations of the attacking party, or fielding side, in a match game.

Another rule equally as invariable, is that which makes it imperative for the style of delivery to be marked by *accuracy of aim* and a *thorough command* of the ball. It follows, therefore, that no matter what style of delivery the rules admit of, these two laws must, in reality, govern the delivery of the ball. Without going further back than the seasons of 1873 and '76, we can find in the experience of that time ample evidence of the fact that the acme of speed has been reached already, and that even if the swiftest style of delivery were allowed, viz.: that of overhand throwing, whatever advantages might accrue from it in causing batsmen to "strike" or to "tip" out, they would be more than nullified by the inability of the catcher to

hold the swiftly thrown ball, to say nothing of the impossibility of his holding it so as to throw to bases in time, or even to catch the ball. In wording the sections of the rule governing the pitching, therefore, the point aimed at was to make it as clear as possible what constituted a legitimate delivery, and what style it was that was not allowable. The rule in vogue in 1871 was as follows:

"All balls thrown or jerked to the bat, or which are not delivered with a straight arm, swinging perpendicularly at the side of the pitcher's body, shall be regarded as foully delivered balls, and all such balls shall be called and bases shall be taken on them, as in the case of unfair balls, and in the order of their delivery. If the pitcher persists in delivering such balls, the umpire, after warning him of the penalty, shall declare the game forfeited by a score of 9 to 0."

This strictly prohibited every species of throwing, and admitted only of the ball being "pitched"—or tossed in swiftly—to the bat.

Since the days of Creighton, however, swift pitchers, (so called) have sent the ball in by a *wrist* and *elbow under-hand throw*, it being simply impossible to give the ball the great speed imparted to it by the style of delivery hitherto in vogue, except through the medium of that quick, jerking and whip-like movement of the lower arm, which constitutes an under-hand throw. This being the fact, the question in amending was simply one involving the introduction of just such a rule as would not be regarded as a dead-letter law, as had been the case in regard to the rules previously governing the delivery of the ball to the bat; hence the prohibition only of actual *overhand* throwing, and that style of delivery known in cricket as "round-arm bowling."

In regard to a clause prohibiting a "jerk," it was regarded as simply unnecessary, as it can be easily shown that no man can obtain the requisite command of the ball by a jerk sufficient to escape the penalty for delivering "unfair balls," viz., those sent in out of the legitimate reach of the bat. Besides which, even supposing that a player might be found who could jerk the ball accurately to the bat, most assuredly such a method of delivery could never exceed in speed the under-hand throwing style, and therefore there would be no motive to adopt it; and were it allowed, the simple fact that it would never be indulged in except at too heavy a cost of called and passed balls, to say nothing of the facility of punishing such a delivery which the absence of the command of the ball would necessarily lead to, it would contain in itself its own prohibition.

On the Use of Ardent Spirits in Training.

Any man now desirous of using his physical and mental powers to their utmost advantage, must ignore first, intempe-

rance in eating, and second, refuse to allow a drop of alcoholic liquor, whether in the form of spirits, wine or beer, to pass down his throat. We are not preaching "temperance" to the fraternity, but telling them facts, hard, incontrovertible facts, which experience is gradually proving to those who have charge of the training of athletes for feats of physical skill or endurance.

That able American essayist, Mr. James Parton, had an article in the Atlantic Monthly for August, 1868, which is one of the most convincing essays on the evils of liquor drinking we have ever read. In fact, if any man can read it attentively, and not be thoroughly convinced of the injurious effects of alcoholic drinks on the healthy system, he must be either too weak to escape the rule of prejudice, or too much the slave of appetite to allow reason to have sway. Our object, in referring to the article in question, is to call the attention of those who train for athletic feats in general, and of the ball-playing fraternity in particular, to the worse than useless effects of alcoholic drinks—whether in the form of spirits, wine, or beer—in training, or as an incentive of extra exertion in any contest in which physical skill or physical endurance is to be tried. Mr. Parton brings strong testimony to bear upon the point of the alleged invigorating qualities of alcoholic drinks. On this branch of his topic he says: "Every man that ever trained for a supreme exertion of strength knows that Tom Sayers spoke the truth when he said: 'I'm no teetotaler; but when I've any business to do, there's nothing like water and the dumb-bells.' Richard Cobden, whose powers were subjected to a far severer trial than a pugilist ever dreamed of, whose labors by night and day, during the corn-law struggle, were excessive and continuous beyond those of any other member of the House of Commons, bears similar testimony: 'The more work I have to do, the more I have resorted to the pump or the tea-pot.' On this branch of the subject all the testimony is against alcoholic drinks. Whenever the point has been tested—and it has often been tested—the truth has been confirmed, that he who would do his very best and most, whether in rowing, lifting, running, speaking or writing, must not admit into his system one drop of alcohol. Trainers used to allow their men a pint of beer per day, and severe trainers half a pint; but now the knowing ones have cut off even that moderate allowance, and brought their men down to cold water, and not too much of that, the soundest digesters requiring little liquid of any kind. Mr. Bigelow, by his happy publication lately of the correct version of Franklin's autobiography, has called to mind the famous beer passage in that immortal work: 'I drank only water; the other workmen, near fifty in number, were great guzzlers of beer. On one occasion I carried up and down-stairs a large form of types in each hand, when others carried

but one in both hands.' I have a long list of references on this point; but in these boat-racing, prize-fighting days, the fact has become too familiar to require proof. One morning Horace Greeley, teetotaler, came to his office after an absence of several days, and found letters and arrears of work that would have been appalling to any man but him. He shut himself in at 10 A. M., and wrote steadily, without leaving the room, till 11 P. M.—thirteen hours. When he had finished he had some difficulty in getting down-stairs, owing to the stiffness of his joints, caused by the long inaction; but he was as fresh and smiling the next morning as though he had done nothing extraordinary. Are any of us drinkers of wine and beer capable of such a feat? Then, during the war, when he was writing his history, he performed every day for two years, two days' work—one from nine to four, on his book; the other, from seven to eleven, on the *Tribune*; and, in addition, he did more than would tire an ordinary man in the way of correspondence and public speaking. I may also remind the reader that Mr. Beecher, who, of all others in the United States, expends most vitality, both with tongue and pen, and who does his work with least fatigue and most gayety of heart, is another of Franklin's 'water Americans.'"

How many ball-players there are who, at match after match are deluded into the notion that by drinking whisky in the midst of their game, they thereby impart new vigor to their bodies, clear their judgment and sight, and inspirit them to greater endurance, when the undeniablae fact is, that the liquor they drink does the very reverse of all these things, as it neither nourishes the system nor clears the sight; on the contrary, inflames the stomach, clouds the brain, and actually weakens the whole man.

ON SCORING IN BASE-BALL.

The system of scoring now in vogue throughout the country was first introduced by the author of this book in 1867, and since then it has been very generally adopted.

The scorer of a base-ball match has either to perform a very simple task, or he has a duty to attend to which requires his close attention to every movement of the players in the field. To record the simple outs and runs of a match requires only the use of the figures 1, 2, and 3 for the purpose of recording the outs made by each player; and only a dot (.) for each run scored; these are added up at the close of the match, and the total of each placed opposite the name of the batsman making them, the score of the runs made each innings being placed at the foot of the column of each inning. This record only gives the simple scores of outs and runs in the game.

To score a game, however, in such a manner as to provide correct and reliable data for a true estimate of the skill of each player at the bat and in the field in a game, involves considerable more work. We shall now proceed to describe in full our latest and improved system of scoring in base-ball matches, by means of which a full and correct analysis of each player's skill can be readily arrived at, at the close of each season.

The only true estimate of a batsman's skill, is that based on the number of times he makes his bases on hits, not by errors of the fielders, but by what is known as "clean" hitting. For instance, if a batsman hits a ball to the short stop, which the latter stops easily but throws wildly to the first base, the batsman may thereby get home on the error and score his run while he would not be really entitled to his first base by his hit. On the other hand he may, by a sharply-hit ground ball, be enabled to reach his first base in safety by means of his good batting, and yet, by the inferior batting of his successor, he may be easily put out at second base from being forced off. It will be seen therefore that while in the one case he scores a run on a poor hit, in the other he is charged with an out on a good one. This shows how unreliable the score of outs and runs is as a criterion of good batting.

The following is the score-sheet of the Atlantic batting and Mutual fielding of the match of Oct. 12, 1868.

The above score not only gives the outs and runs made by each batsman in the game, but it also shows how he was put out and by whom. We will explain the first three innings by way of illustrating the system. Pearce was the first striker, and he was fielded out by Flanly, who passed the ball to Mills in time to put him out at first base. This is described as follows: The figure 1 on the lower line shows Pearce to be the first man out, and the figures above them stand in place of the names of the

fielders putting him out, viz., 9 for Flanly—he being the ninth man on the list—and 6 for Mills, the letter A being in place of the words "first base." Smith was the second man out, as indicated by the figure 2; and he was put out at first base by the fielding of Devyr and Mills, the figure 2 being in place of Devyr's name—he being second on the list of fielders—and the 6 for Mills' name. The third striker was Start, and he made a run, indicated by the dot (.) in the lower corner. Chapman was the fourth striker, and he struck out, the figure 3 showing him to be third hand out, and the letter K standing for "struck out." The total score of the inning is recorded at the foot of the column.

In the second inning Mills put out Crane at first base; Mills was fielded out by Flanly to Mills at first base; Ferguson scored a run, and Zettlein was third out on a foul bound by Dockney, the 7 being in place of Dockney's name and the letters L D standing in place of the words "foul bound." The total score of the inning is recorded as before, and below is the grand total of the game as far as played.

In the third inning McDonald led off by striking out, after which Pearce, Smith and Start scored runs. Then Chapman was put out at second base—shown by the letter B—by Flanly fielding the ball to Devyr at second base. Crane was left on the second base—shown by the figure and letter thus (2d) in the corner—and Mills was third hand out by the fielding of Swandell to Mills at first base. The total score of the inning was 3, and the grand total of the Atlantic at the close of the inning was 5, shown by the figures at the foot of the column of the inning.

Now all this figuring and abbreviating can be recorded with ease as fast as the movements of the players are made, but though the record shows not only how and by whom each batsman was put out, and also his out's and runs, it does not show how he made his bases, whether by good hits or poor fielding, and as it is very important to get at such data in order to arrive at a correct estimate of a batsman's skill in the game, we use our system of recording bases on hits, a system, by the way, we have used in our reporting for ten years past, but it was only in 1867 that we gave it publicity to any extent.

The system for recording all the details of the batting and fielding of a base-ball match which we have employed in reporting the game for the past twenty-five years, is quite simple. In recording a game on the regulation score sheet we proceed as follows:

Under the head of "Batsmen" we place the name of the batting nine, and opposite, under the head of "Fielders," we place the name of the opposing nine. These names we rewrite on the other page of the book, reversing their order by placing the names which have been recorded as the batting

nine on one page, as the fielding nine on the other, and the fielding nine as the batsmen—the names of the two contesting nines thus appearing on the book twice, once as batsmen, and once as fielders.

Each fielder is numbered from 1 to 9, and in recording, in the square of each inning, by whom players are put out, these figures are used to indicate the names of the fielders who put him out. The following abbreviations of words used to record the movements of each player during a game are now used by all scorers throughout the country, the system having been indorsed by the National Association in 1864.

A	—put out on first base.	L	F—put out by foul fly-catches.
B	“ “ second base.	R	O “ between the bases.
C	“ “ third base.	H	R home runs.
H	“ “ home base.	K	put out by three strikes.
F	“ by fly-catches.		

The above, at first sight, would appear to be a complicated alphabet to remember, but when the key is applied it will be at once seen that a boy could easily impress it on his memory in a few minutes. The explanation is simply this—we use the first three letters of the alphabet to indicate the three bases; the first letter of the words “Home” and “Fly,” and the last letter of the words “Bound,” “Foul” and “Struck.”

For some years there has been a decided waste of figuring over the record-scores of base-ball matches. Experience has shown that all that is essential in the record-score of a match for publication is just the amount of figures necessary for data in making up the season's averages of a player. Now, what comprises a player's averages? The answer is his average of base-hits and his average of chances for putting players out—or assisting to put them out—arrived at by comparing the chances offered to those accepted. The figures required for this data are simply the record of times at the bat and base-hits made—not total, but only single—to cover the batting, and the chances offered and chances accepted to cover the fielding. The score of runs is immaterial, as it really has but little to do with the base-running, inasmuch as a runner is sent round his bases by hits or errors ten times to twice that he steals his way round. Stealing bases is exceptional; being sent round by hits or fielding errors is the rule. Add to this the score of runs made each inning, and a summary score showing runs earned, times, first bases made by fielding errors, and total fielding errors, and your record-score is complete as far as data for averages is concerned. The important question as to what are to be considered base-hits and what not, also what are to be regarded as chances offered, remains to be answered, and it can only be answered by an established

rule governing each special play. The new score is as follows; it is that of a game played on the ice at Prospect Park on Feb. 15, 1879.

SMITH'S SIDE.		BARNIE'S SIDE												
	At bat.	Base h.	2nd	3rd	Ch. off.	Ch. ac.		At bat.	Base h.	2nd	3rd	Ch. off.	Ch. ac.	
Smith, c.	5	3	4	13	11		Barnie, c.	4	1	1	11	11		
Cassidy, s. s.	5	2	1	6	6		Nelson, s. s.	4	1	0	7	5		
Doescher, 3d b.	5	2	2	3	3		Campbell, 1s. b.	4	3	1	8	7		
Lavin, 1st b.	5	2	1	14	14		McDonald, 3d l.	4	0	0	10	7		
Ryan, 2d b.	5	1	2	4	4		Winslow, 2d b.	4	2	2	1	1		
Savare, c. f.	5	0	0	0	0		Ditmars, r. f.	4	2	1	1	1		
Girard, p.	5	0	1	0	0		Gilmore, p.	4	1	0	4	3		
Graef, r. f.	4	1	0	0	0		Bethel, c. f.	4	0	1	0	0		
Anderson, l. f.	3	0	0	3	3		Dunn, l. f.	4	1	1	2	2		
Totals ..... | 42 | 11 | 11 | 43 | 41 |		Totals ..... | 36 | 11 | 7 | 44 | 37 |												

Smith's Side 1 0 3 0 1 2 1 0 3-11
Barnie's Side 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 3 1-7

First base by errors—Smith's side, 1; Barnie's side, 6. Runs earned—Smith's side, 2; Barnie's side, 4. Total fielding errors—Smith's side, 5; Barnie's side, 13. Umpire, Mr. Chadwick. Time, 1h. 30m.

By this record-score it will be seen that while every error in fielding, as well as every good play made which bears upon the record of chances offered and accepted for putting opponents out, is duly recorded, no errors are directly charged to each player. For instance, suppose a hot line ball is hit to the short-stop which is sent with such force that he is not able to do anything but stop it, neither catching it on the fly nor being able to field in time to throw the runner out. In such a case the batsman is credited with a base-hit. Suppose, also, that the next ball hit is sent to short-stop, and is well held and thrown accurately to the first-baseman, but is muffed by the latter. In this case the short-stop is credited with a chance offered and accepted, while the first-baseman is charged with a chance offered and missed. This is the principle of the method, and it can readily be carried out in all its variations. Of course, there are exceptions to the rule which will have to be particularized, such as passed balls and wildly-pitched balls, which are not chances offered for putting players out, and therefore cannot be justly charged as chances not accepted, and yet they are errors to a certain extent.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP RECORD.

The following are the records of the championship contests in the professional arena, from 1871 to 1876 inclusive:

RECORD FOR 1871.

CLUB.

	Athletic.	Boston.	Baltimore.	Mutual.	Athletic.	Boston.	Chicago.	Mutual.	Olympic.	Haymaker.	Cleveland.	Kekionga.	Rockford.	Games Won.
Athletic.....	3	2	2	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	22
Boston.....	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	22
Chicago.....	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20
Mutual.....	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	17
Olympic.....	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16
Haymaker.....	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15
Cleveland.....	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Kekionga.....	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Rockford.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	3	6
Games Lost.....	7	10	9	18	15	15	15	15	19	21	21	21	21	135

RECORD FOR 1872.

CLUB.

	Boston.	Baltimore.	Mutual.	Athletic.	Troy.	Atlantic.	Cleveland.	Mansfield.	Kickford.	Olympic.	National.	Games Won.
Boston.....	7	5	5	4	2	7	4	3	4	1	1	39
Baltimore.....	0	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	2	3	34
Mutual.....	2	4	6	6	3	6	4	4	4	1	1	34
Athletic.....	4	5	0	0	2	4	3	2	2	1	1	30
Troy.....	1	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	4	1	1	15
Atlantic.....	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	8
Cleveland.....	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Mansfield.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Eckford.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Olympic.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
National.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Games Lost.....	8	19	20	14	10	27	15	19	26	7	11	176

RECORD FOR 1873.

CLUB.

CLUB.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	Mutual.	Athletic.	Atlantic.	Washington.	Resolute.	Maryland.	Games Lost.	Games Won.
Boston.....	10	11	10	10	11	12	13	12	14	16	43
Philadelphia.....	0	2	0	0	1	1	4	3	4	17	35
Baltimore.....	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	2	3	22	33
Mutual.....	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	5	6	28	29
Athletic.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atlantic.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Resolute.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Games Lost.	16	17	22	24	23	37	31	21	5	196	

RECORD FOR 1874.

CLUB.

CLUB.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Mutual.	Athletic.	Chicago.	Atlantic.	Hartford.	Baltimore.	Games Won.
Boston.....	18	23	23	23	31	33	37	38	52
Mutual.....	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	27
Athletic.....	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
Philadelphia.....	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
Chicago.....	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
Atlantic.....	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
Hartford.....	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
Baltimore.....	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
Games Lost.	18	23	23	23	31	33	37	38	232

RECORD FOR 1875.

CLUB.	Boston.	Athletic.	Hartford.	St. Louis.	Philadelphia	Chicago.	Mutual.	New Haven.	Red Stock'gs	Washington.	Centennial.	Atlantic.	Western.	Games Won.
Boston.	12	11	10	12	10	11	10	10	10	10	12	10	10	71
Athletic.	8	14	12	13	10	12	11	12	12	12	12	12	10	53
Hartford.	9	5	4	5	5	4	5	6	4	4	3	3	0	54
St. Louis.	7	5	5	5	5	5	7	6	2	2	3	0	0	39
Philadelphia.	6	4	4	5	3	3	5	6	4	4	4	3	3	37
Chicago.	8	8	7	6	7	7	8	8	2	2	3	0	0	30
Mutual.	10	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	12	12	12	12	12	29
New Haven.	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Red Stockings.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	2	2	2	4
Washington.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Centennial.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Atlantic.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Western.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Games Lost.	8	20	28	29	31	37	38	39	14	22	13	42	12	333

RECORD FOR 1876.

CLUB.	Chicago.	Hartford.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Louisville.	Mutual.	Athletic.	Cincinnati.	Won.	Drawn.	Played.	Unplayed.	Full Total.
Chicago.....	4	6	4	9	9	7	10	10	52	0	66	4	70
Hartford.....	6	6	4	8	6	4	7	9	47	1	69	2	71
St. Louis.....	1	1	4	5	6	6	8	7	43	0	64	6	70
Boston.....	12	10	10	12	12	8	10	10	39	0	70	0	70
Louisville.....	1	1	4	3	2	6	6	8	30	3	69	4	73
Mutual.....	1	1	1	2	2	7	7	5	21	1	57	14	71
Athletic.....	0	1	0	1	2	4	3	3	14	1	60	11	71
Cincinnati.....						1	3	9	0	0	65	5	70
Games Lost.....	14	21	19	31	36	35	45	56	257	6	520	46	560

THE RECORD OF 1877.

CLUB.

CLUB.	Boston.	Louisville.	Hartford.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	Boston.	Louisville.	Hartford.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	Games Won.
Boston.....	18	25	27	32	33	42	11	10	7	6	10	11	42
Louisville.....	4	4	5	6	6	8	8	10	6	7	8	7	35
Hartford.....	5	5	6	7	7	8	7	7	6	5	8	7	31
St. Louis.....	6	6	7	7	7	8	7	7	6	5	8	9	28
Chicago.....	2	4	4	4	4	8	3	3	3	3	8	8	26
Cincinnati.....	1	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	15
Games Lost.....	18	25	27	32	33	42	11	10	7	6	10	11	177

The above is the record as played. Below is the record as counted in making the award.

CLUB.

CLUB.	Boston.	Louisville.	Hartford.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	Boston.	Louisville.	Hartford.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	Games Won.
Boston.....	2	6	5	4	4	11	8	7	6	5	10	31
Louisville.....	2	6	6	7	4	8	7	6	5	5	8	28
Hartford.....	7	7	6	7	4	7	7	6	5	4	8	24
St. Louis.....	5	5	5	5	5	7	7	6	5	4	8	18
Chicago.....	5	5	4	5	5	8	8	7	6	4	8	19
Games Lost.....	17	20	24	29	30	30	29	30	29	28	30	120

THE RECORD OF 1878.

CLUB.

CLUB.	Boston.	Cincinnati.	Providence.	Chicago.	Indianapolis.	Milwaukee.	Won.	Drawn.	Played.	Per cent Victories.
Boston.....	6	6	8	10	11	41	0	0	60	65
Cincinnati.....	6	9	10	4	8	37	1	1	61	51
Providence.....	6	3	6	8	33	62	2	2	62	55
Chicago.....	4	2	6	10	30	61	1	1	61	59
Indianapolis.....	8	2	4	8	24	63	3	3	63	49
Milwaukee.....	1	4	2	4	15	61	1	1	61	25
Games lost.....	19	23	27	30	36	45	180	8	368	

In 1871 the series was best three in five games. In 1872 the series was five games. In 1873 it was nine and in 1874, '75 and '76 it was ten games. The Athletics won the pennant in 1871; the Bostons in 1872, '73, '74 and '75; and the Chicagoes in 1876.

The champion team of 1871 was as follows: Malone, catcher; McBride, pitcher; Fisler, first base; Reach, second base; Mayville, third base; Radcliffe, short-stop; Cuthbert, left-field; Seisendorfer, center-field; Huebell, right-field; with Bechtel and Tom Pratt as assistants.

The champion team of 1872 was as follows: McVey, catcher; Spalding, pitcher; Gould, first base; Barnes, second base; Schafer, third base; George Wright, short-stop; Leonard, left-field; Harry Wright, center-field; F. Rogers, right-field; Birdsall, assistant.

The champion team for 1873 was as follows: White, catcher; Spalding, pitcher; Manning, first base; Barnes, second base; Schafer, third base; Geo. Wright, short-stop; Leonard, left-field; H. Wright, center-field; Sweezy, right-field; Birdsall, assistant.

The champion team for 1874 was as follows: White, catcher; Spalding, pitcher; O'Rourke, first base; Barnes, second base; Schafer, third base; George Wright, short-stop; Leonard, left-field; Harry Wright, center-field; McVey, right-field; Hall and Beals, assistants.

The champion team for 1875 was as follows: White, catcher; Spalding, pitcher; McVey, first base; Barnes, second base; Schafer, third-base; Geo. Wright, short-stop; Leonard, left-field; O'Rourke, center-field; Manning, right-field; Beals, H. Wright and Heifert, assistants.

The champion team for 1876 was as follows: White, catcher; Spalding, pitcher; McVey, first base; Barnes, second base; Anson, third base; Peters, short stop; Glenn, left-field; Hines, center-field; Addy, right-field, Bulaskie as assistant.

The champion team of 1877 was as follows: Brown, catcher; Bond, pitcher; White, first base; Geo. Wright, second base; Morrell, third base; Sutton, short-stop; Leonard, left-field; O'Rourke, center-field; Schafer, right-field; W. White, assistant.

The champion team of 1878 was as follows: Snyder, catcher; Bond, pitcher; Morrell, first base; Burdock, second base; Sutton, third base; George Wright, short stop; Leonard, left-field; O'Rourke, center-field; and Manning, right-field.

The series of games in 1877 and 1878 was twelve games.

THE RECORDS OF 1878.

Below will be found the full record of the most interesting base-ball events of 1878, including the several prominent championship contests and the total scores of the single-figure games played by the most prominent clubs of the professional and amateur classes of the fraternity during the past season. We first give the scores of the model games of 1878, this record being limited to games won by three runs to nothing, and less.

MODEL LEAGUE GAMES.

The appended record shows the model games played in the League arena during 1878:

WON IN ONE RUN.

May 1,	Boston vs. Providence, at Providence.....	1	to	0
May 11,	Indianapolis vs. Milwaukee, at Indianapolis..	1	0	
June 12,	Chicago vs. Milwaukee, at Chicago (10 inn.)..	1	0	
June 13,	Boston vs. Indianapolis, at Boston.....	1	0	
July 20,	Boston vs. Cincinnati, at Cincinnati.....	1	0	

WON IN TWO RUNS.

June 13,	Cincinnati vs. Providence, at Providence....	2	to	0
June 13,	Milwaukee vs. Chicago, at Chicago....	2	0	
Aug. 29,	Cincinnati vs. Providence, at Cincinnati (6 innings).....	2	0	
May 9,	Milwaukee vs. Indianapolis, at Indianapolis..	2	1	
June 4,	Chicago vs. Providence, at Providence.....	2	1	
July 31,	Boston vs. Milwaukee, at Boston.....	2	1	
Aug. 8,	Boston vs. Chicago, at Boston.....	2	1	
Sept. 30,	Providence vs. Boston, at Boston.....	2	0	

WON BY THREE RUNS TO NOTHING.

June 11,	Boston vs. Indianapolis, at Boston.....	3	to	0
July 18,	Providence vs. Indianapolis, at Indianapolis.	3	0	
July 29,	Boston vs. Milwaukee, at Boston.....	3	0	
Aug. 9,	Boston vs. Chicago, at Boston (5 innings)...	3	0	
Sept. 3,	Cincinnati vs. Boston, at Cincinnati.....	3	0	
Sept. 13,	Boston vs. Indianapolis, at Indianapolis....	3	0	

THE LEAGUE CLUB AVERAGES.

The following are the official averages of the sixty-seven players who took part in the League Club championship matches during 1878, and who played in six or more games:

	Batting Rank	Fielding Rank	Per cent. in batting	Per cent. in fielding
1 Dalrymple, Milwaukee...	1	33	.356	.833
2 Hines, Providence	2	32	.347	.836
3 Start, Chicago.....	3	2	.345	.957
4 Shaffer, Indianapolis....	4	31	.344	.844
5 Anson, Chicago.....	5	36	.334	.818
6 Ferguson, Chicago.....	5	19	.334	.881
7 Pike, Cincinnati.....	6	37	.331	.816
8 Higham, Providence.....	7	39	.320	.810
9 Brown, Providence.....	8	17	.315	.854
10 Peters, Milwaukee.....	9	23	.311	.872
11 York, Providence.....	10	24	.310	.867
12 Dickerson, Cincinnati...	11	20	.309	.877
13 J. White, Cincinnati....	12	25	.308	.824
14 Gehart, Cincinnati....	13	12	.303	.906
15 Harbridge, Chicago.....	14	21	.298	.876
16 Jones, Cincinnati.....	15	14	.297	.893
17 Clapp, Indianapolis....	16	8	.296	.924
18 McVey, Cincinnati.....	17	35	.293	.813
19 Lukin, Chicago.....	18	25	.290	.849
20 Kelley, Cincinnati.....	19	32	.281	.836
21 O'Rourke, Boston.....	20	26	.274	.860
22 Foley, Milwaukee.....	21	23	.271	.872
23 Hankinson, Chicago....	22	22	.268	.873
24 Allison, Providence....	22	5	.268	.937
25 Cassidy, Chicago.....	23	43	.261	.798
26 Bardock, Boston.....	24	9	.260	.917
27 Leonard, Boston.....	25	45	.259	.776
28 Nolan, Indianapolis....	25	51	.259	.748
29 Sullivan, Cincinnati....	26	1	.255	.974
30 Hallinan, Chicago.....	27	44	.254	.789
31 Carey, Providence.....	28	25	.251	.863
32 Manning, Boston.....	29	50	.250	.752
33 Mitchell, Cincinnati....	29	41	.250	.804

		Batting Rank.	Fielding Rank.	Per cent. In batting.	Per cent. In fielding.
34	Goodman, Milwaukee...	30	4	.246	.943
35	Bennett, Milwaukee.....	30	52	.246	.74
36	Warner, Indianapolis....	31	12	.243	.903
37	Morrill, Boston.....	32	2	.240	.957
38	Murnan, Providence....	33	6	.235	.934
39	Remsen, Chicago.....	34	6	.233	.934
40	Redmond, Milwaukee...	35	45	.229	.784
41	Flint, Indianapolis.....	36	11	.228	.912
42	Sutton, Boston.....	37	15	.226	.888
43	Wright, Boston.....	38	3	.225	.947
44	Williamson, Indianapolis.	39	33	.223	.859
45	McKelvy, Indianapolis...	40	29	.222	.847
46	McClellan, Chicago.....	41	26	.221	.860
47	Geer, Cincinnati.....	42	24	.215	.867
48	Quest, Indianapolis....	43	16	.213	.826
49	Snyder, Boston.....	44	11	.212	.912
50	Bond, Boston.....	44	18	.212	.882
51	Cramer, Milwaukee.....	44	32	.212	.836
52	Hague, Providence....	45	10	.211	.915
53	Ward, Providence.....	45	37	.209	.816
54	Golden, Milwaukee....	46	48	.209	.768
55	Weaver, Milwaukee....	47	20	.205	.877
56	Morgan, Milwaukee....	48	47	.198	.769
57	Holbert, Milwaukee....	49	27	.194	.851
58	Nichols, Providence....	49	49	.194	.751
59	Sweasy, Providence....	50	30	.175	.845
60	Healy, Indianapolis....	51	53	.177	.654
61	Croft, Indianapolis....	52	13	.162	.894
62	Powers, Chicago	53	7	.161	.925
63	Cory, Providence....	54	45	.150	.784
64	Wheeler, Providence....	55	54	.149	.436
65	McCormick, Indianapolis	56	42	.143	.869
66	W. White, Cincinnati...	57	40	.140	.849
67	Nelson, Indianapolis....	58	31	.136	.831

The nine first named in the above list excel in batting averages, while the leading nine in fielding averages of those who played in a majority of their club matches are Sullivan, Start, George Wright, Goodman, Remsen, Murnan, Capp, Burdock and Hague.

MODEL INTERNATIONAL GAMES.

The following is the record of games won in the International arena during 1873 by scores of from one to three runs:

GAMES WON BY ONE TO NOTHING.

April 17,	New Bedford vs. Live Oak, at Lynn.....	1	to	0
April 20,	Star vs. Hornell, at Syracuse.....	1		0
May 3,	Star vs. Buffalo, at Syracuse.....	1		0
May 7,	Live Oak vs. Cricket, at Lynn (15 innings)....	1		0
May 16,	Manchester vs. Worcester, at Manchester....	1		0
June 13,	Star vs. Utica, at Syracuse.....	1		0
June 18,	Lowell vs. Springfield, at Lowell (13 innings)....	1		0
July 15,	Buffalo vs. Manchester, at Buffalo.....	1		0
July 17,	Rochester vs. Worcester, at Rochester.....	1		0
July 20,	Star vs. Rochester, at Rochester.....	1		0
Aug. 1,	Utica vs. Rochester, at Rochester.....	1		0
Aug. 20,	New Bedford vs. Springfield, at Springfield....	1		0
Oct. 1,	Buffalo vs. New Bedford, at New Bedford....	1		0
Oct. 3,	New Bedford vs. Manchester, at Manchester....	1		0

GAMES WON IN TWO RUNS.

May 15,	Manchester vs. Tecumseh, at Manchester....	2	to	0
July 13,	Springfield vs. Holyoke, at Holyoke.....	2		0
July 19,	Springfield vs. Pittsfield, at Springfield.....	2		0
Sept. 17,	Albany vs. Worcester, at Albany.....	2		0
Oct. 1,	Springfield vs. Manchester, at Springfield....	2		0
Oct. 10,	Star vs. Buffalo, at Syracuse.....	2		0
April 16,	Manchester vs. Pittsfield, at Pittsfield.....	2		1
April 23,	Hornell vs. Lowell, at Lowell.....	2		1
April 27,	Buffalo vs. Tecumseh, at London.....	2		1
April 29,	Rochester vs. New Bedford, at New Bedford....	2		1
May 3,	Tecumseh vs. Auburn, at Auburn.....	2		1
May 7,	Erie vs. Forest City, at Cleveland.....	2		1
May 19,	Lowell vs. Buffalo, at Lowell.....	2		1
May 13,	Manchester vs. Buffalo, at Manchester.....	2		1
May 24,	Rochester vs. Allegheny, at Rochester.....	2		1
May 24,	Utica vs. Worcester, at Worcester.....	2		1
May 25,	Buffalo vs. Allegheny, at Buffalo.....	2		1
May 30,	Tecumseh vs. Buffalo, at Buffalo.....	2		1
May 31,	Tecumseh vs. Rochester, at Rochester.....	2		1
June 4,	Tecumseh vs. Hornell, at Hornellsville....	2		1
June 7,	Star vs. Hartford, at Hartford.....	2		1
June 12,	Utica vs. Cricket, at Utica.....	2		1

June 13,	Manchester vs. Hartford, at Man'r (13 inn.).	2 to 1
July 4,	Tecumseh vs. Buffalo, at Buffalo.	2
July 16,	Tecumseh vs. Lowell, at London.	2
July 19,	Hornell vs. Star, at Hornellsville.	2
Aug. 6,	Buffalo vs. Springfield, at Buffalo.	2
Aug. 8,	Haymaker vs. Rochester, at Troy.	2
Aug. 12,	Star vs. Springfield, at Syracuse.	2
Aug. 29,	Manchester vs. Lowell, at Manchester.	2
Aug. 29,	Springfield vs. New Bedford, at N. Bedford.	2
Sept. 5,	Utica vs. Buffalo, at Utica.	2
Oct. 1.	Haymaker vs. Utica, at Troy.	2

GAMES WON BY THREE RUNS TO NOTHING.

April 20,	Manchester vs. Live Oak, at Lynn.	3 to 0
April 26,	Springfield vs. Pittsfield, at Pittsfield.	3
May 1,	Star vs. Utica, at Syracuse.	3
May 9,	Buffalo vs. Lowell, at Lowell.	3
May 14,	Tecumseh vs. Manchester, at Manchester.	3
May 20,	Cricket vs. Allegheny, at Binghamton.	3
June 3,	Utica vs. Hartford, at Hartford.	3
June 19,	Manchester vs. Springfield, at Manchester.	3
June 21,	Rochester vs. Pittsfield, at Rochester.	3
July 13,	Hornell vs. Buffalo, at Hornellsville.	3
July 18,	Utica vs. Manchester, at Utica.	3
July 27,	Buffalo vs. Forest City, at Buffalo.	3
July 27,	Rochester vs. Springfield, at Rochester.	3
Aug. 3,	Forest City vs. Springfield, at Cleveland.	3
Aug. 19,	Lowell vs. Springfield, at Lowell.	3
Sept. 13,	Haymaker vs. New Bedford, at Troy.	3
Sept. 24,	New Bedford vs. Lowell, at New Bedford.	3
Sept. 27,	Albany vs. Springfield, at Albany.	3
Sept. 28,	Albany vs. Buffalo, at Albany.	3

The record of matches of 1877 excelled that of 1878 in one respect, and that is in games marked by scores of 0 to 0. They were as follows :

May 11,	Harvard vs. Manchester, at Boston (24 inn.).	0 to 0
May 1,	Star vs. St. Louis, at St. Louis (15 inn.).	0
Oct. 1,	Auburn vs. Rochester, at Rochester (11 inn.).	0
July 7,	Springfield vs. Buckeye, at Columbus (11 inn.).	0
July 6,	Hartford vs. Indianapolis, at Indianapolis (10 innings).	0
July 13,	Lowell vs. Rhode Island, at Providence (10 innings).	0
Aug. 3,	Rochester vs. Buffalo, at Buffalo (10 innings).	0
Sept. 25,	Buffalo vs. Rochester, at Buffalo.	0

There was not a single full game during 1878 marked by a score of 0 to 0 at its close.

THE INTERNATIONAL AVERAGES FOR 1878.

The official averages of the fielding of the players who took part in the International championship contests, as prepared by Secretary Williams, are appended. They are the only correct averages of the fielding of the International championship club players published, inasmuch as all the records hitherto given have included the play of each man in all the positions he occupied, whereas this special record includes only the figures of the position which was his home position for the season, and the one he played a majority of games in. It was by this data that we awarded the Clipper prizes for the best fielding.

COMPARATIVE FIELDING AVERAGES.

PLAYER.	CLUB.	Rank.	Games	P. O.	A.	E.	T. Ch.	Per C. Ch. Ag.
CATCHERS.								
Dorgan.....	Star.....	1	24	163	36	32	231	.862
Kennedy.....	Rochester.....	2	33	205	36	41	282	.855
Kelley.....	Manchester.....	3	31	186	65	41	295	.851
Bushong.....	Utica.....	4	17	96	27	22	145	.849
Sullivan.....	Live Oak.....	5	34	189	74	51	314	.838
Powers.....	Tecumseh.....	6	31	175	46	46	267	.828
Crowley.....	Buffalo.....	8	17	99	18	26	143	.819
Dolan.....	Buffalo.....	8	22	142	20	41	263	.799
Keenan.....	Hornell.....	9	31	242	45	74	361	.796
McClure.....	Cricket and Star....	10	28	187	46	66	299	.780
Roche.....	Utica.....	11	22	92	32	36	160	.775
Baker.....	Springfield.....	12	23	137	34	53	224	.764
Sullivan.....	Lowell.....	13	28	153	29	57	239	.762
Stoughton...	Cricket and Lowell.	14	13	59	23	39	121	.678

PLAYER	CLUB	Rank.	Games.	P. O.	A.	E.	T. Ch.	Per C. Ch. A.
PITCHERS.								
Critchley....	Hornell.....(....	1	34	13	207	17	237	.929
McCormick ..	Star	2	37	29	159	17	205	.918
Goldsmith...	Tecumseh.....	3	37	29	216	36	281	.872
Galvin.....	Buffalo.....	4	38	23	192	33	254	.871
Burkalow....	Rochester.....	5	21	13	123	22	155	.861
Sullivan....	Rochester.....	6	20	11	117	21	149	.860
Leary	Manchester.....	7	35	19	180	33	232	.853
Ward.....	Cricket.....	7	28	23	207	50	250	.858
Price.....	Live Oak.....	8	10	4	60	11	75	.854
Purcell.....	Utica.....	9	28	13	111	23	147	.844
Lynch	Hartford.....	10	12	10	64	14	88	.842
Alcott.....	Utica.....	11	12	3	27	10	50	.800
Foley.....	Lowell	12	37	30	142	46	218	.799
Corcoran....	Springfield....	13	29	20	122	44	186	.764
Matthews....	Live Oak.....	14	20	13	111	47	171	.726
Jencks.....	Allegheny.....	15	13	7	52	27	86	.698
FIRST-BASEMEN.								
Libby.....	Buffalo.....	1	40	441	5	10	456	.979
Houtz.....	Springfield.....	2	24	262	3	7	272	.974
Lapham.....	Live Oak.....	3	24	275	6	11	292	.966
Plimpton....	Lowell.....	4	15	161	1	6	168	.964
Cogswell....	Manchester.....	5	36	330	4	18	412	.957
McGuinness..	Utica.....	6	35	441	10	22	473	.954
Heifer.....	Cricket and Star....	7	33	391	4	19	414	.952
Bradley.....	Tecumseh.....	8	32	378	10	21	409	.949
Clapp.....	Hornell.....	8	36	361	9	20	390	.943
Tobin.....	Rochester.....	9	40	404	12	24	440	.946
Powell.....	Lowell.....	10	12	116	1	7	124	.944
McKinnon... Star.....	Star.....	11	31	254	3	16	273	.942
SECOND-BASEMEN.								
Barnes.....	Tecumseh.....	1	41	132	138	23	233	.922
Hawkes.....	Manchester.....	2	39	124	108	20	252	.921
Fulmer.....	Buffalo	3	40	114	134	22	270	.919
Gillespie....	Live Oak.....	4	20	64	55	12	131	.909
Smiley	Live Oak.....	5	14	57	39	10	106	.906
Booth.....	Lowell....	6	37	107	128	31	266	.884
Crane.....	Rochester.....	7	27	101	65	23	159	.879
Farrell.....	Star.....	8	38	112	99	30	241	.876
Dunlap.....	Hornell.....	9	35	75	88	25	188	.868
Shoupe.....	Cricket	9	27	73	76	22	171	.868
Latham.....	Utica.....	10	30	80	107	27	214	.864
Strief.....	Allegheny.....	11	25	72	81	27	180	.850
Brady.....	Springfield.....	11	20	54	53	19	126	.850

PLAYER.	CLUB.	Rank.	Games.	P. O.	A	E	T. Ch.	Per C. Ch. A.C.
THIRD-BASEMEN.								
Doecker	Tecumseh	1	40	57	94	14	165	.916
Allen	Buffalo	2	38	41	47	11	99	.889
Morrissey	Cricket	3	27	33	73	14	120	.784
Glasscock	Allegheny	4	25	45	60	16	121	.832
Woodhead	Manchester	5	39	55	102	25	182	.833
Burns	Hornell	6	33	55	70	21	146	.857
Spence	Live Oak and Spr.	7	36	68	67	23	158	.853
Sini h	Utica	8	40	72	115	33	220	.850
Battin	Hart. and Live Oak	9	29	59	75	28	162	.828
Whitney	Lowell	10	39	55	74	29	158	.817
Carpenter	Star	11	38	69	28	22	119	.807
Hanlon	Rochester	12	41	57	62	29	148	.804
SHORT-STOPs.								
Forre	Buffalo	1	36	45	112	11	168	.933
Dingley	Manchester	2	37	55	129	22	206	.894
Macullar	Star	3	18	35	39	9	83	.892
Barker	Tecumseh	4	41	41	163	27	234	.885
Richmond	Utica	5	40	41	148	27	219	.877
Wright	Lowell	6	39	41	118	24	186	.872
Smiley	Cricket	7	25	22	99	18	139	.871
Fouser	Allegheny	8	25	52	101	21	174	.870
Say	Live Oak	9	35	39	138	27	204	.869
Dixon	Hornell	10	22	18	49	11	78	.859
Caskin	Rochester	11	36	48	151	34	233	.855
Myers	Hornell	12	14	16	32	9	57	.843
Mack	Star and Buffalo	13	20	15	32	10	57	.825
McCabe	Hartford	14	10	12	31	10	53	.812
LEFT-FIELDERS.								
Herranz	Tecumseh and Buf.	1	43	92	7	3	102	.971
Dolan	Buffalo	2	10	12	3	1	16	.938
T. Mansell	Hornell	3	14	20	1	2	23	.913
Kennedy	Utica	4	40	69	7	8	84	.905
M. Mansell	Star	5	39	89	14	11	114	.904
Tipper	Rochester	6	39	76	5	8	89	.895
Whitney	Lowell	7	38	89	12	13	114	.887
O'Rourke	Manchester	8	35	53	5	8	69	.825
Dickerson	Cricket	9	27	34	3	5	42	.881
Barrett	Hartford	10	15	34	2	5	41	.879
Wood	Live Oak	11	20	37	1	7	45	.845
Phillips	Live Oak	12	10	16	5	4	25	.840
Laff	Allegheny	13	20	35	4	11	50	.778
Myers	Hornell	14	18	33	1	10	44	.773
Crowley	Buffalo	15	23	32	2	11	43	.756

PLAYER.	CLUB.	RANK	GAMES.	P. O.	A	E	T. CH.	PER C. CL. AC.
CENTER-FIELDERS.								
Holdsworth, Hart, and Allegh...		1	18	35	7	7	47	.903
<i>Richardson</i> ... Utica.		2	35	65	12	7	84	.917
Baker ... Hornell.		3	29	52	7	7	66	.894
Hawes Lowell.		4	34	55	8	8	72	.879
Hall Tecumseh.		5	41	53	6	8	66	.879
Eggler Buffalo.		6	40	62	5	10	77	.871
Stoughton ... Cricket and Lowell.		7	21	32	6	6	43	.861
Barry Springfield.		8	16	24	3	6	33	.819
Reipschlager. Live Oak.		9	11	12	4	4	20	.800
Thomas. Rochester.		10	25	26	5	9	40	.775
Hotaling Star.		11	21	50	2	16	68	.765
Clinton Allegheny.		12	14	27	3	12	42	.715
Glenn. Rochester.		13	12	12	4	7	23	.653
O'Leary. L. O. Man. & Low.		14	32	29	5	15	49	.654

RIGHT-FIELDERS.

<i>McGunnigle</i> ... Buffalo.		1	28	47	18	6	71	.916
Smith Tecumseh and Star.		2	29	24	8	4	36	.879
Shattuck.... Rochester.		3	19	16	4	3	23	.879
Blong. Springfield.		4	10	16	2	3	21	.855
Knight.... Lowell.		5	29	53	12	12	82	.854
Rowen.... Manchester.		6	26	30	8	7	45	.845
Purcell. Utica.		7	12	8	9	3	20	.850
Macullar.... Star.		8	15	19	2	4	25	.849
Alcott.... Utica.		9	28	27	29	12	66	.819
Gillespie ... Live Oak.		10	13	11	0	3	14	.786
Glenn.... Rochester.		11	20	23	6	10	39	.747
Derby Hornell and Star.		12	36	33	13	18	69	.749
James Cricket.		13	21	20	10	11	41	.733
Mack Buffalo and Star.		14	12	15	4	7	26	.731

Those in italics were the prize-winners.

NOTEWORTHY CONTESTS OF 1878.

The best-played game in the International arena in 1878 was that which took place at Lynn, Mass., on May 7th, between the Live Oak nine of Lynn and the Crickets of Binghamton, N. Y. The score:

LIVE OAK. T.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	CRICKET. T.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Hayes, r. f...6	0	1	5	0	0	Dick'r's'n, l.f.6	0	1	2	0	0
Sullivan, c...6	0	0	7	2	0	Stought'n..6	0	1	3	0	0
Say, s. s....6	1	1	1	5	0	McClure, c.6	0	1	6	1	0
Leary, c. f...6	0	1	1	0	1	Heisert, 1 b.6	0	3	27	0	0
Spence, 3d b..6	0	1	4	2	0	James, r. f.6	0	0	1	2	0
Lapham, 1b..6	0	1	20	0	0	Smiley, s. s.6	0	1	0	10	1
Phillips, l. f.6	0	0	3	0	0	Shoupe, 2b.6	0	2	4	11	0
Gillespie, 2b.5	9	0	2	3	0	Ward, p...5	0	1	1	9	1
Price, p....5	0	0	2	9	1	M'riss'ey, 3b.5	0	0	1	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals. .52	1	5	45	21	2	Totals. .52	0	10	45	34	3
Live Oak...0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1-1
Cricket....0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0-0

First base on errors—Live Oak, 2; Cricket, 1. Umpire, Henry Murphy. Time, 3h.

The run scored was made through a good hit, but not until chances had been offered the field to put the side out for a blank.

The best-played game in the League arena was the ten-innings contest at Indianapolis, Ind., September 11th, in which not a run was scored on either side up to the end of the ninth inning. In the tenth inning base hits by Leonard and Morrill secured the winning runs for Boston. The score:

BOSTON. T.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	INDIANAP'L'S. T.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Wright, s. s..5	0	0	2	6	0	Quest, 2d b.4	0	0	3	5	0
Bardock, 2b.4	0	2	5	6	0	Shaffer, r. f.4	0	1	0	0	1
Mann'g, r.f..4	0	1	1	0	0	Clapp, 1st b.4	0	1	11	0	1
O'Rourke, r.f.4	0	1	0	0	0	Wil'am'n, 3b.4	0	1	0	4	0
Leonard, l. f.4	1	1	1	0	0	Flint, c....4	0	1	3	0	0
Sutton, 3d b.4	0	0	4	1	1	Warner, s. s.3	0	0	7	5	0
Morrill, 1b..4	1	1	13	0	1	M'Kely'y, c.f.4	0	2	2	0	1
Snyder, c...4	0	1	0	3	0	Croft, l. f....5	0	0	3	0	1
Bird, p....4	0	0	4	1	0	McCorm'k, p.4	0	0	1	3	0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals...37	2	7	30	17	2	Totals...36	0	6	30	17	4
Boston....0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2-2
Indianapolis. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0-0

Earned run—Boston, 1. Two base hits—McKelvey and Flint. First base on errors—Boston, 1; Indianapolis, 1.

Double-plays—Burdock and Sutton, Quest and Clapp. Umpire, Dicky Pierce of St. Louis. Time, 2h.

The best co-operative-nine game of the season was that played July 20th, at Cincinnati, O., between the Mohawk and Shamrock Club nines of Cincinnati, in which but one run was scored on each side at the end of the ninth inning, and it was not until the fifteenth inning that the winning run was scored.

MOHAWK.	T.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	SHAMROCK.	T.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Wieman, c. .6	0	2	12	3	2		Reilly, c. .7	0	2	14	2	10	
Jerny, 3b. .6	1	0	5	5	2		Hurst 3d b. .6	0	2	3	9	1	
Dehler, s. s. .6	0	2	0	4	1		Hill, 1st b. .6	0	0	19	0	1	
Smith, 2d b. .7	0	1	5	0	0		Fagin, l. f. .6	0	1	3	0	0	
Merley, c. f. .6	0	0	2	0	0		Barnes, 2d b. .7	1	3	4	4	0	
Reilly, l. f. .6	1	3	4	0	0		Shumard, p. .6	0	0	0	11	1	
Powers, r. f. .6	0	0	0	1	1		Stagman, c. f. .6	0	1	0	0	0	
Rollins, 1st b. .6	0	0	15	0	0		White'n, r. f. .6	0	1	1	2	0	
Williams, p. .4	0	0	2	9	2		Shrauder, s. s. .6	0	1	1	3	0	
—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals...53	2	8	45	22	8		Totals...56	1	11	45	31	13	
Mohawk...0	0	1	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	1	—2
Shamrock...0	0	0	0	0	0		0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1

First base on errors—Mohawk, 4; Shamrock, 3. Umpire, Dan Leahy. Time 3h. 15m.

The longest game of the season in regard to the number of innings played was that which took place on the ball-field of Girard College, at Philadelphia, on June 29, between the College nine and the Yeager Amateur Club nine. So evenly matched were the two nines that no fewer than twenty-five innings were necessary before the question of superiority was settled in favor of the Yeagers by the appended score :

YEAGER.	P.O.	R.	GIRARD COLLEGE.	P.O.	R.
Bryne, c.	9	2	Shamberg, l. f.	9	0
Adams, p., r. f.	8	1	Anderson, 1st b.	3	2
Benner, 1st b.	8	0	Milligan, c.	5	1
Tinney, 2d b.	5	2	Baylie, 3d b.	7	2
Doerr, s. s.	6	2	Gilbert, 2d b.	8	1
Snyder, 3d b.	5	0	Sweeney, c. f.	7	1
Lawson, l. f.	8	1	Mintzer, s. s.	7	9
Feeley, c. f.	6	1	Heenan, r. f.	8	0
Sweeney, r. f., p.	8	1	Morrison, p.	9	0
—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals.....63	10		Totals.....63	7	

Yeager.... 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—10
College.... 1 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—7

Umpire, George Snyder. Scorer, Charles West. Time, 4h.

The most closely contested of the college championship games of 1878 was that played at Princeton, N. J., on May

11, between the University nines of Harvard and Princeton, the score of which was as follows:

HARVARD.	R.	1B.	PO.	L.		PRINCETON.	R.	1B.	PO.	L.
Thayer, 3d b. 0	1	2	1			Hunt, 2d b. 0	1	4	1	
Tyng, c. 0	0	7	1			Funkhouser, c. 0	0	6	3	
Fessenden, l. f. 0	0	1	0			Dodge, c. f. 0	0	1	0	
Ernst, p. 0	0	0	0			Furman, p. 0	0	1	3	
Holden, r. f. 0	1	1	0			Wigton, r. f. 0	0	5	1	
Wright, 1st b. 0	1	6	1			Karje, 1st b. 0	1	8	0	
J. Atwood, 2d b. 1	0	8	0			Curtis, 3d b. 1	1	0	0	
Nunn, s. s. 1	2	2	0			Clarke, l. f. 0	1	1	0	
Alger, c. f. 1	1	0	1			Hammill, s. s. 0	0	1	1	
— — — — —						— — — — —				
Totals. 3	6	27	4			Totals. 1	4	27	9	

Harvard.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0-3
Princeton.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0-1

The best junior-nine match of 1878 was that played at Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 19, between the young amateur nines of the Jefferson and Hudson Clubs of Hoboken, the score of which was as follows:

JEFFERSON. R. 1B. PO. A. E.							HUDSON. R. 1B. PO. A. E.						
Whitcomb, p...	0	1	4	2	0		Nelson, 1st b...	0	1	17	1	0	
Taylor, c.....	0	2	7	1	0		Reed, p.....	0	2	6	3	1	
Hart, 1st b...	0	0	13	1	1		Sutton, c.....	0	1	3	1	1	
Noble, s. s...	0	3	4	2	1		Spencer, l. f...	0	2	2	1	0	
Woodman, l. f.	1	5	11	3	0		Allen, r. f...	0	1	4	1	1	
Walters, 2d b.	0	0	3	2	1		Boggs, s. s...	0	2	2	0	0	
Smith, r. f...	0	1	1	1	0		Filbert, c. f...	0	1	6	0	1	
Hedley, 3d b.	0	0	0	1	1		Stover, 2d b...	0	0	3	1	0	
Noyes, c. f...	0	1	2	0	1		Libbey, 3d b...	0	1	2	0	0	
	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—	—	
Totals...	1	13	45	13	5		Totals...	0	11	45	8	4	
Jefferson...	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	1-1
Hudson...	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0-0

BASE-BALL IN CALIFORNIA.

The season of 1878 in California was the liveliest known in the history of the game there. The contests for the lead championship were more than ordinarily exciting, and they attracted large crowds of spectators. The report of the last championship contest contained in *The Pacific Life* says:

The greatest event in base-ball on the Pacific Coast was the game between the Athletic and Californian Clubs to decide which is entitled to fly the championship pennant next year. This is the first time in the annals of the national game that two clubs have been tied in a struggle for the championship; therefore the excitement was intense. This game was the topic of conversation in private parlors, public saloons, and on the streets for the past week. The clubs being unable to make arrangements with the proprietors of the Recreation Grounds, had to find a new ground, and finally settled on the Oakland Trotting Park as the scene of the contest. This place had never been used as a ball field before; consequently it was not in as good condition as desired, although the management of both clubs did all in their power to make it acceptable. The milkmen, bakers, and paper-carriers were surprised when making their morning visits to find their best customers up and around, in their holiday attire. Long before the hour of play the people were traveling to the ground in steam-cars, buggies, on horseback and on foot. It resulted in a victory for the Athletics by a score of 9 to 7.

The same paper states that new base-ball clubs are being organized in every direction, and that a first-class professional nine will be placed in the field to represent California in 1879. To show what has been done this season, we give below the fielding and batting averages of the leading players of the prominent clubs of San Francisco, made up by L. N. David of that city.

PACIFIC LEAGUE CLUB AVERAGES.

No averages given for less than five games.

Name of Player.	Club.	Position.	Games Played.	Battls.	Fielding.
Malone, F. G.	California.c.		15	463	940
Cullen, J. J.	Athletic.c.		14	441	956
Macendie, H. A.	California.2d b.		13	295	713
Britt, J.	Reno.r. f.		15	287	756
Rice, J. P.	California.s. s., 2d b*		14	282	756
Boyle, O.	Athletic.l. f., c. f., r. f.		15	261	608
Brown, T.	Eagle.c. f., p.		12	259	904
Gill, P.	Athletic.r. f.		5	250	555
Booth, W.	California.c. f., s. s., 3d b		7	242	625
Irwin, V.	Reno.c.		14	241	881
Montague, J. H.	California.c. f., l. f.		15	263	968
Williams, J.	Athletic.s. s., p.		9	227	715
Piercey, A. J.	Eagle.c.		15	226	916
Brown, W.	Eagle.r. f.		7	218	500
Munson, F.	Eagle.1st b., 2d b.		14	212	897
Carroll, C.	Reno.1st b.		15	209	883
Crawford, G.	Athletic.p. 2d b.		6	205	911
Stewart, C.	California.1st b., l. f.		15	202	918
Hamilton, J.	Athletic.3d b., p.		14	196	846
Denny, J.	Eagle.l. f., 1st b.		10	195	741
Anger, F.	Athletic.l. f., 3d b.		10	191	785
Blakiston, R.	California.3d b.		13	183	657
Burns, M.	Reno.2d b.		15	181	736
Boyle, H.	Athletic.2d b., s. s., 3b		15	176	814
Mareey, J.	Eagle.c. f.		15	176	500
Hanneberry, J.	Athletic.c., r. f., 3d b.		8	175	845
Burlington, W. H.	California.r. f.		9	175	636
Keating, C. J.	Eagle.2d b.		5	173	638
Ashley, D. R.	Athletic.c. f., r. f.		9	170	714
Riordan, D.	Reno.p.		14	160	801
Carsley, J.	California.p.		15	159	887
Hack, J.	Eagle.3d b., p.		15	154	719
Walker, R.	Eagle.1st b.		14	154	824
Carlagon, J.	Reno.l. f.		15	150	758
Wardley, W.	Eagle.c. f.		10	136	666
Hennessy, J.	Reno.c. f.		15	129	576
McQuade, J.	Eagle.s. s., c. f.		13	122	783
Daniels, A.	Athletic.1st b.		15	121	892
Biglow, C.	Reno.3d b.		15	111	699
McBlain.	Athletic.3d b., s. s.		8	100	594
Dictrick, Wm. †.	California.1st b., r. f.		5	90	769
Brown, F.	Reno.s. s.		15	88	734

* Mr. Rice also played third base and center field.

† Mr. Dictrick's average in the outfield is perfect; his playing one inning on the bases gave him the errors.

There are two League Associations in California, viz.: the Pacific League and the California League.

INTERNATIONAL AVERAGES.

The following averages of the players of the International clubs which were legitimate contestants in the championship arena were prepared by Mr. Stevens of Boston:

BATTING AVERAGES.

Players and Clubs.	Games.	Per cent. 1B.H.
1 O'Rourke, Manchester.....	30	37.6
2 Mansch, Hornell.....	13	35.7
3 Woods, Worcester.....	27	30.7
4 Dorgan, Star.....	31	32.1
5 Dickerson, Cricket.....	29	32.0
6 Hettaling, Star.....	39	31.5
7 Richardson, Utica.....	40	31.2
8 Foley, Lowell.....	42	31.1
9 Purcell, Utica.....	49	30.9
10 Burke, Tecumseh.....	37	31.7
11 Leary, Worcester.....	12	30.7
12 Leary, Manchester.....	35	30.2
13 Force, Buffalo.....	35	30.2
14 Powell, Lowell.....	15	30.1
15 O'Leary, Manchester and Lowell.....	27	29.3
16 Roseman, Springfield.....	13	29.1
17 McGuinness, Utica.....	37	29.1
18 Crowley, Buffalo.....	41	28.0
19 Carpenter, Star.....	30	28.5
20 McKinnon, Star.....	31	28.5
21 Howes, Lowell.....	39	28.5
22 Bralley, Tecumseh.....	32	28.0
23 Mack, Star and Buffalo.....	31	27.9
24 Danlop, Hornell.....	35	27.0
25 Cekits, Rochester.....	39	26.8
26 Bushong, Utica.....	15	25.8
27 Morrissey, Cricket.....	28	25.5
28 Hall, Tecumseh.....	37	25.2
29 Dunnigan, Tecumseh.....	13	25.2
30 McGahey, Springfield.....	13	25.2
31 Burns, Hornell.....	32	25.1
32 Meyerle, Springfield.....	14	25.1
33 Clapp, Hornell.....	35	25.1

Players and Clubs.	Games.	Per cent. B.H.
34 Tipper, Rochester.....	38	.265
35 Richmond, Utica.....	38	.265
36 Cogswell, Manchester.....	35	.264
37 Say, Worcester.....	37	.259
38 McCullar, Star.....	36	.259
39 Gillespie, Worcester.....	36	.258
40 Heffert, Cricket and Star.....	32	.257
41 Horning, Tecumseh.....	36	.254
42 Kennedy, Utica.....	40	.254
43 Farrell, Star.....	38	.247
44 Hanlon, Rochester.....	39	.246
45 Straighton, Cricket and Lowell.....	39	.246
46 Hayes, Worcester.....	12	.245
47 Barry, Springfield.....	32	.244
48 Woodhead, Manchester.....	39	.243
49 Sullivan, Lowell.....	33	.243
50 Knight, Lowell.....	42	.240
51 McClure, Cricket and Star.....	35	.240
52 Matthews, Worcester.....	22	.240
53 Brady, Springfield.....	33	.240
54 Derby, Hornell and Star.....	35	.238
55 Houtz, Springfield.....	35	.238
56 Doscher, Tecumseh.....	37	.237
57 Roche, Utica.....	35	.235
58 Sullivan, Worcester.....	37	.234
59 Crane, Rochester.....	24	.231
60 Hawkes, Manchester.....	30	.228
61 A. Whitney, Lowell.....	42	.227
62 Dolan, Buffalo.....	34	.226
63 Barnes, Tecumseh.....	37	.225
64 Tobin, Rochester.....	39	.223
65 Mansell, Star.....	39	.222
66 Latham, Utica.....	35	.222
67 McCormick, Star.....	39	.220
68 F. Whitney, Lowell.....	42	.217
69 Kelley, Manchester.....	36	.215
70 Sliley, Cricket and Worcester.....	44	.215
71 Fulmer, Buffalo.....	42	.214
72 McGonigle, Buffalo.....	36	.214
73 Brown, Springfield.....	27	.211
74 Ginn, Rochester.....	37	.210
75 Baker, Springfield.....	26	.208
76 Rowen, Manchester.....	35	.206
77 Snell, Manchester.....	21	.203
78 S. lace, Worcester and Springfield.....	39	.201
79 Kennedy, Rochester.....	40	.200
80 Dally, Manchester.....	37	.196

Players and Clubs.	Games.	Per cent. 1B. H.
81 Galvin, Buffalo.....	41	.195
82 Shoupe, Cricket.....	25	.193
83 James, Cricket.....	23	.191
84 Eggler, Buffalo.....	42	.191
85 Wright, Lowell.....	41	.187
86 Phillips, Worcester.....	11	.183
87 Booth, Lowell.....	40	.185
88 Libby, Buffalo.....	42	.184
89 Baker, Hornell.....	36	.182
90 Critchley, Hornell.....	35	.182
91 Myers, Hornell.....	33	.181
92 Corcoran, Springfield.....	35	.181
93 Curran, Springfield.....	34	.180
94 Burkallow, Rochester.....	23	.178
95 Shattuck, Rochester.....	27	.176
96 Goldsmith, Tecumseh.....	33	.170
97 Powers, Tecumseh.....	36	.170
98 Plympton, Lowell.....	19	.164
99 Ward, Cricket.....	29	.163
100 Keenan, Hornell.....	33	.162
101 McSorley, Buffalo.....	12	.162
102 Hackett, Springfield.....	14	.160
103 Householder, Worcester.....	12	.148
104 Smith, Tecumseh.....	19	.148
105 Smith, Utica.....	40	.144
106 Ailen, Buffalo.....	40	.133
107 Sullivan, Rochester.....	22	.133
108 Alcott, Utica.....	40	.133
109 Quinton, Tecumseh.....	16	.133
110 Canary, Springfield.....	12	.132
111 Lapham, Worcester.....	27	.124
112 Battin, Worcester.....	16	.119
113 Price, Worcester.....	16	.113
114 Thomas, Rochester.....	28	.101
115 Smith, Springfield.....	10	.097
116 Dixon, Hornell and Manchester.....	24	.087
117 Reischlager, Worcester.....	11	.077
118 Clack, Utica.....	10	.070

THE METROPOLITAN CHAMPIONSHIP.

The record of the metropolitan championship games is as follows:

AUGUST.

Aug. 20,	New York vs. Witoka, at Union Grounds.	6 to 5
Aug. 21,	Flyaway vs. Montgomery, at Union Gr'ds..	10 1
Aug. 22,	Flyaway vs. New York, at Union Grounds.	2 1
Aug. 23,	Witoka vs. Montgomery, at Union Grounds.	13 8
Aug. 24,	Flyaway vs. Witoka, at Capitoline Gr'ds...	9 8
Aug. 24,	New York vs. Orange, at Orange.....	3 1
Aug. 26,	Montgomery vs. Orange, at Orange.....	4 2
Aug. 26,	Flyaway vs. Astor, at Union Grounds, (10 innings).....	7 3
Aug. 27,	Witoka vs. Astor, at Capitoline Grounds...	14 1
Aug. 27,	New York vs. Montgomery, at Union Gr'ds	8 4
Aug. 28,	Flyaway vs. Orange, at Union Grounds....	1 0
Aug. 29,	Flyaway vs. Montgomery, at Capitoline Grounds.....	5 2
Aug. 30,	Witoka vs. New York, at Capitoline Gr'ds.	9 7
Aug. 30,	Montgomery vs. Astor, at Union Grounds (11 innings).....	5 4
Aug. 31,	Flyaway vs. New York, at Union Grounds (11 innings).....	6 2
Aug. 31,	Witoka vs. Hudson, at Capitoline Grounds (11 innings).....	10 0
Aug. 31,	Orange vs. Astor, at Orange.....	5 4
Totals.....		117
Average of winning nines, 6—12; losing nines, 3—2.		—
		53

SEPTEMBER.

Sept. 2,	Orange vs. Witoka, at Capitoline Grounds..	6 to 3
Sept. 2,	Flyaway vs. Montgomery, at Union Gr'ds..	8 3
Sept. 5,	Orange vs. Flyaway, at Orange.....	10 2
Sept. 5,	Witoka vs. Astor, at Union Grounds.....	13 1
Sept. 5,	Hudson (8 men) vs. Montgomery, at Capito- line Grounds.....	9 1
Sept. 6,	Orange vs. New York, at Union Grounds..	16 5
Sept. 6,	Hudson vs. Witoka, at Capitoline Grounds.	7 3
Sept. 7,	Flyaway vs. Hudson, at Capitoline Gr'ds..	4 2

Sept. 7,	Orange vs. Witoka, at Orange.....	4	to 3
Sept. 7,	New York vs. Astor, at Union Grounds...	10	3
Sept. 9,	Flyaway vs. Astor, at Union Grounds (Benefit).....	7	2
Sept. 9,	Hudson vs. Montgomery, at Capitoline Grounds.....	4	2
Sept. 9,	Orange vs. New York, at Orange.....	5	2
Sept. 10,	Hudson vs. Witoka, at Capitoline Grounds.	7	2
Sept. 10,	Montgomery vs. New York, at Union Gr'ds.	6	3
Sept. 11,	Flyaway vs. Witoka, at Capitoline Grounds (10 innings).....	3	2
Sept. 11,	Orange vs. Montgomery, at Orange.....	10	5
Sept. 11,	New York vs. Astor, at Union Grounds...	13	5
Sept. 12,	Witoka vs. Mont'ry, at Capitoline Grounds.	14	5
Sept. 12,	Hudson vs. Astor, at Union Grounds.....	16	0
Sept. 14,	Hudson vs. Mont'ry, at Capitoline Grounds.	7	5
Sept. 14,	New York vs. Witoka, at Union Grounds..	3	2
Sept. 14,	Astor vs. Orange, at Orange.....	3	2
Sept. 16,	Witoka vs. Astor, at Union Grounds.....	7	2
Sept. 16,	New York vs. Montgomery, at Capitoline Grounds (12).....	5	4
Sept. 17,	Hudson vs. Flyaway, at Union Grounds...	2	0
Sept. 17,	Witoka vs. Astor, at Capitoline Grounds...	21	4
Sept. 18,	Hudson vs. Astor, at Capitoline Grounds..	3	1
Sept. 18,	Orange vs. N. York, at Union Gr'ds (6 inn.)	4	4
Sept. 19,	Hudson vs. Orange, at Capitoline Grounds.	17	6
Sept. 19,	Flyaway vs. Witoka, at Union Grounds ..	3	0
Sept. 20,	Hudson vs. Astor, at Capitoline Grounds .	5	3
Sept. 21,	Hudson vs. N. York, at Capitoline Grounds	15	4
Sept. 21,	Orange vs. Flyaway, at Orange (6).....	11	3
Sept. 21,	Montgomery vs. Astor, at Union Grounds (10)	9	4
Sept. 23,	Flyaway vs. New York, at Union Grounds.	6	5
Sept. 23,	Witoka vs. Montgomery, at Capitoline Gr.	15	9
Sept. 24,	Astor vs. Orange, at Union Grounds.....	11	3
Sept. 24,	Hudson vs. Montgomery, at Capitoline Gr. (forfeited).....	9	0
Sept. 25,	Flyaway vs. Witoka, at Union Grounds...	5	6
Sept. 25,	Hudson vs. Astor, at Capitoline Grounds...	14	5
Sept. 26,	Flyaway vs. Hudson, at Union Gr. (4 inn)...	1	0
Sept. 27,	Flyaway vs. Astor, at Union Grounds....	14	6
Sept. 27,	Hudson vs. Orange, at Orange.....	10	6
Sept. 28,	New York vs. Astor, at Union Grounds...	14	3
Sept. 29,	Flyaway vs. New York, at Union Grounds	5	1
Sept. 30,	Hudson vs. Orange at Capitoline Grounds.	5	1

Totals..... 410 1.5

Average of winning nines..... 8 and 34 over

Average of losing nines..... 2 and 41 over

OCTOBER.

Oct.	2,	Flyaway vs. Orange, on Union Grounds, . . .	12	7
Oct.	2,	Hudson vs. Witoka, on Capitoline Grounds (11 innings).	7	6
Oct.	3,	Hudson vs. New York, on Capitoline Grounds (6 innings).	12	5
Oct.	4,	Hudson vs. New York, on Union Grounds, . . .	10	6
Oct.	5,	Hudson vs. Orange, at Orange.	8	5
Oct.	5,	Flyaway vs. Astor, on Union Grounds. . . .	12	5
Oct.	7,	Hudson vs. Flyaway, on Capitoline Gr. . . .	4	6
Oct.	8,	New York vs. Hudson, on Union Grounds. .	16	5
Oct.	9,	New York vs. Astor, on Union Grounds. . .	10	5
Oct.	12,	Flyaway vs. Hudson, on Union Grounds. . .	10	4

Seventy-one games were played from Aug. 21 to Oct. 12, exclusive of the drawn match. The record of the tourney in full to date is as follows. Only the games which legally count are included:

CLUBS.	Flyaway.	Hudson.	New York.	Witoka.	Orange.	Montgomery.	Astor.	Won.	Drawn.	Played.	Won.
Flyaway.	2	4	4	1	2	4	17	0	20	3	
Hudson.	2	3	3	2	2	4	16	0	20	1	
New York.	0	1	1	2	1	4	10	1	21	1	
Witoka.	0	1	1	0	2	4	8	0	20	1	
Orange.	1	0	1	2	1	1	6	1	13	0	
Montgomery.	0	0	1	1	1	2	5	0	14	0	
Astor.	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	20	0	
Games lost.	3	4	10	12	6	9	19	63	2	128	6

EAST VS. WEST.

One of the interesting issues of the League campaign is the contest for supremacy between the club teams of the East and West. On reference to the record we find that the East again defeated the West in 1878 as in 1877. The similarity of the figures of the two seasons' record is noteworthy. In 1877 the Boston and Hartford Clubs of the East had to contend against the St. Louis, Louisville, Chicago, and Cincinnati Clubs of the West, two against four, and the following is the result of the contest:

	St. Louis.	L'ville.	Chic.	Cin.	Won.
Boston	6	8	10	11	35
Hartford.....	5	6	8	7	26
Total.....					61

	Boston.	Hartf.	Won.
St. Louis.....	6	7	13
Louisville.....	4	6	10
Chicago	2	4	6
Cincinnati	1	3	4
Total.....			33

It will be seen that in 1877 the two Eastern nines defeated their four Western opponents by an aggregate total of nearly two to one. The record for 1878 shows almost an exactly similar result, especially in the case of the Boston Club's victories:

	Cin.	Chic.	Ind'polis.	Milw.	Won.
Boston	6	8	10	11	35
Providence.....	3	6	10	8	27
Total.....					62

	Boston.	Provid.	Won.
Cincinnati	6	9	15
Chicago.....	4	6	10
Indianapolis	2	2	4
Milwaukee.....	1	4	5
Total.....			34

In 1877 the East won by 61 to 33. In 1878 the East won by 62 to 34. In 1877 Cincinnati was the last on the list in the contest East vs. West; this season she is first, leading St. Louis's score of 1877 by two victories. As far as the West is concerned, therefore, the figures of the League campaign plainly show the supremacy of the Eastern nines.

LEAGUE VS. INTERNATIONAL.

The record of the season shows the leading clubs of the two associations occupying the following relative positions. The batting rank of the clubs, as compared with their fielding, will be interesting to note.

Batt'g Rank.	CLUBS.	No. of Games.	Percentage on B. H.	Percentage on Total Base-hits.	Fielding av. on Chances Accepted.	Fielding Rank.
1	Cincinnati	61	.277	.336	.753	9
2	Chicago.....	61	.271	.363	.839	14
3	Providence.....	62	.265	.310	.830	15
4	Star.....	39	.262	.328	.879	5
5	Manchester.....	39	.254	.307	.895	2
6	Milwaukee.....	61	.250	.323	.815	17
7	Boston.....	60	.245	.310	.893	3
8	Utica.....	40	.240	.274	.845	12
9	Lowell.....	42	.239	.281	.845	13
10	Indianapolis.....	63	.238	.294	.853	11
11	Cricket.....	29	.227	.280	.831	3
12	Tecumseh.....	37	.225	.251	.821	4
13	Worcester.....	37	.220	.247	.833	6
14	Rochester.....	39	.218	.265	.858	10
15	Hornell.....	36	.217	.261	.863	7
16	Buffalo.....	42	.214	.242	.856	1
17	Springfield.....	36	.211	.253	.827	16

The contest for the championship of the West in 1877 resulted thus:

	Cincinnati.	Chicago.	Indianap.	Milw'kee.	Wor
Cincinnati.....	0	10	4	8	22
Chicago.....	2	0	8	10	20
Indianapolis.....	8	4	0	8	20
Milwaukee.....	4	2	4	0	10
	—	—	—	—	—
Games lost...	14	16	16	26	72

As to the matches between the Eastern and Western nines of the League clubs the record shows that the East bore off the palm. In 1877 the two Eastern nines defeated their four

Western opponents by an aggregate total of nearly two to one. The record for 1878 shows almost an exactly similar result especially in the case of the Boston Club's victories:

	Cincinnati.	Chicago.	Indianap.	Milw'kee.	Won.
Boston.....	6	8	10	11	35
Providence.....	3	6	10	8.	27
					—
Total.....					62
	Boston.	Providence.	Won.		
Cincinnati.....	6	9			15
Chicago.....	4	6			10
Indianapolis.....	2	2			4
Milwaukee.....	1	4			5
					—
Total.....					34

In 1877 the East won by 61 to 33. In 1878 the East won by 62 to 34. In 1877 Cincinnati was the last on the list in the contest East vs. West; this season Cincinnati was first, leading St. Louis's score of 1877 by two victories.

VICTORIES OVER LEAGUE CLUBS.

The number of games won by non-League clubs over League nines were not so numerous during 1878 as in 1877, one reason being that not half so many inter-association matches were played.

LEAGUE CLUB DEFEATS BY NON-LEAGUE CLUBS.

June 11,	Forest City vs. Chicago, at Cleveland.....	2	to	1
June 19,	Lowell vs. Cincinnati, at Lowell.....	5		4
July 8,	Peoria Reds vs. Boston, at Peoria	3		1
Aug. 2,	Forest City vs. Indianapolis, at Cleveland (11 innings) ..	9		6
Aug.	3, Rochester vs. Indianapolis, at Rochester....	3		1
Aug.	5, Buffalo vs. Milwaukee, at Buffalo.....	4		3
Aug.	7, Buffalo vs. Cincinnati, at Buffalo.	7		1
Aug.	8, Buffalo vs. Cincinnati, at Buffalo.....	5		2
Aug.	9, Forest City vs. Cincinnati, at Cleveland	8		3
Aug.	15, Worcester vs. Boston, at Worcester	1		0
Aug.	15, New Bedford vs. Indianapolis, at New Bed- ford.....	3		1
Aug.	16, New Bedford vs. Chicago, at New Bedford.	4		0
Aug.	16, Lowell vs. Indianapolis, at Lowell.	3		1
Aug.	19, Buffalo vs. Chicago, at Buffalo (13 inn.)....	3		2
Aug.	19, Star vs. Indianapolis, at Syracuse.....	7		2
Aug.	20, Buffalo vs. Indianapolis, at Buffalo.....	6		5
Aug.	20, National vs. Providence, at Washington...	2		1

Aug.	20,	Forest City vs. Chicago, at Cleveland.	....	4	1
Aug.	20,	Peoria Reds vs. Milwaukee, at Peoria.	....	11	9
Aug.	26,	Forest City vs. Indianapolis, at Cleveland.	....	9	4
Sept.	18,	Buffalo vs. Providence, at Buffalo.	....	9	4
Sept.	21,	Utica vs. Boston, at Utica.	....	7	3
Sept.	23,	Utica vs. Providence, at Utica.	....	7	3
Sept.	28,	Star vs. Chicago, at Chicago.	....	10	3
Oct.	2,	Buffalo vs. Boston, at Boston (12 inn.).	....	9	5
Oct.	3,	Buffalo vs. Providence, at Providence (13 innings).	....	6	4
Oct.	7,	Lowell vs. Boston, at Lowell.	....	3	0
Oct.	9,	Springfield vs. Providence, at Springfield.	....	11	3
Oct.	15,	New Bedford vs. Providence, at N. Bedf'd.	....	4	0
Oct.	16,	Lowell vs. Providence, at Providence.	....	5	4
Oct.	21,	Buffalo vs. Chicago, at Buffalo.	....	2	0
Oct.	22,	Buffalo vs. Chicago, at Buffalo.	....	2	1
Oct.	25,	Utica vs. Chicago, at Utica.	....	15	4
Oct.	26,	Utica vs. Chicago, at Utica.	....	5	2

MONTHLY RECORD OF THE LEAGUE.

The table showing the monthly record of the League Championship series from May to September, inclusive, is as follows:

	May.		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Totals.	
	Vic.	Def.	Vic.	Def.	Vic.	Def.	Vic.	Def.	Vic.	Def.	Vic.	Def.
Boston.....	6	3	2	4	12	3	11	3	4	6	11	19
Cincinnati.....	11	3	4	5	7	5	9	4	6	7	17	23
Providence.....	3	6	6	5	8	6	8	6	5	3	22	27
Chicago.....	4	9	10	3	12	3	2	10	7	5	3	30
Indianapolis....	7	5	6	6	3	12	6	7	2	4	11	33
Milwaukee.....	5	5	2	10	2	13	4	10	2	1	15	45
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total played.....	53	33	33	44	44	44	44	44	24	24	150	180

In May 37 games were played, one of which was a tie match, and the average of the month was 7 runs and 22 over for the winning sides, and 13 and 15 over for the losing sides.

In June 36 games were played, with the result of an average of 7 and 22 over for the winners, and 3 and 13 over for the losers.

In July 46 games were played, one being drawn and another not played to a five-inning finish. The average was 7 and 20 over for the victors, and 3 and 39 over for the losers.

In August 43 games were played, two being drawn and one being a benefit exhibition game for the yellow-fever sufferers. The averages were respectively 6 and 13 over and 2 and 31 over—the best average thus far of the season.

In September 25 games were played, one being drawn, the average being the best known in the history of the League contests, the winning average being but 6 and the losing 2 and 1 over.

The summing up of the averages is as follows:

	Games P'd.	Tl Runs.	Win'g Ave.	Losing Ave.
May.....	37	281 to 126	7-22	3-15
June.....	33	274 to 121	7-22	3-13
July.....	46	352 to 177	7-59	3-83
Aug.	43	271 to 117	6-13	2-31
Sept.	25	150 to 57	6-0	2-7
	—	—	—	—
Totals....	187	1,328 to 598	7-49	3-37

THE PRIZE WINNERS OF 1878.

The prizes presented to the International Association for 1878, by Mr. Frank Queen, of the *Clipper*, were duly awarded by Mr. Chadwick as follows:

The first prize was the one hundred dollar silk banner, nine feet by six, bordered with gold fringe, which was awarded to the Buffalo Club. The other prizes consisted of nine gold badges—valued in the aggregate at one hundred and fifty dollars, which were awarded as follows:

For the best catching, to Dorgan, of the Star Club, of Syracuse.

For the best pitching, to McCormick, of the Star Club.

For best first base play, to Libby, of the Buffalo Club.

For best second base play, to Barnes, of the Tecumseh Club.

For best third base play, to Doscher, of the Tecumseh Club.

For best short stop play, to Force, of the Buffalo Club.

For best left field play, to Hornung, of the Tecumseh Club.

For best center field play, to Richardson, of the Utica Club.

For best right field play, to McGunnigle, of the Buffalo Club.

The list from which the averages were made up, and upon

which the award was made, is the table of comparative fielding averages prepared by Mr. Williams, the secretary of the International Association. All the other averages were made up on the basis of the general fielding of each player, including his play in his home position and also in those he has played in only a minority of times. Of course this must naturally be incorrect. The comparative table, however, includes only the player's fielding figures in one position, and *bat his home position.*

FIRST NINES OF 1878.

According to League and International statistics, the following players are the first nines of each organization in fielding and batting averages:

FIELDING.

INTERNATIONAL.

Pos.	Player.	Club.	Ave.
C.	Sullivan.	Low.	.865
P.	Galvia.	Buff.	.914
1st B.	Libby.	Buff.	.978
2d B.	Hawkes.	Man.	.935
3d B.	Doscher.	Tee.	.874
S. S.	Force.	Buff.	.942
L. F.	Horning.	Tee.	.955
C. F.	Richardson.	Utica.	.884
R. F.	McGonigle.	Buff.	.888

LEAGUE.

Player.	Club.	Ave.
Allison.	Prov.	.937
Bond.	Bos.	.882
Sullivan.	Cin.	.974
Burdock.	Bos.	.917
Hague.	Prov.	.915
Wright.	Bos.	.945
Jones.	Cin.	.893
Remsen.	Chie.	.934
Kelley.	Cin.	.836

BATTING.

C.	Dorgan.	Star.	.321
P.	Foley.	Low.	.311
1st B.	McGuinness.	Utica.	.291
2d B.	Dunlap.	Hor.	.279
3d B.	Carpenter.	Star.	.285
S. S.	Burke.	Tee.	.307
L. F.	O'Rourke.	Man.	.376
C. F.	Hotaling.	Star.	.315
R. F.	Mack.	Buff.	.280

J. White.	Cin.	.308
Larkin.	Chie.	.289
Start.	Chic.	.345
Gerhardt.	Cin.	.302
McVey.	Chic.	.293
Ferguson.	Chie.	.334
York.	Prov.	.310
Hines.	Prov.	.347
Higham.	Prov.	.320

To suppose that these would be the best teams, either on account of their special fielding or batting skill, to place in the field, would be a great mistake. Fancy Allison and Bond playing as a pair, or Jim White and "Terry" Larkin, or McVey and Ferguson. Harmony or working together is as essential as high batting or fielding averages.

RECORD OF BASE-BALL EVENTS.

Longest game—0 to 0, twenty-four innings, Harvard University vs. Manchester, Boston, Mass., May 11, 1877.

Best game—0 to 0, fifteen innings, St. Louis vs. Star, of Syracuse, St. Louis, Mo., May 1, 1877.

Best League game—1 to 1, eleven innings, Hartford vs. Boston, at Brooklyn, April 30, 1877.

Best International Association game—1 to 0, fifteen innings, Live Oak vs. Cricket, Lynn, Mass., May 7, 1878.

Best Junior game—1 to 0, fifteen innings, Jefferson vs. Hudson, Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 19, 1878.

Best Co-operative-nine game—2 to 1, fifteen innings, Mohawk vs. Shamrock, Cincinnati, O., July 20, 1878.

Regulation ball thrown—133 yds. 1 ft. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., John Hatfield, Brooklyn, L. I., Oct. 15, 1872.

SQUARE BATS VS. ROUND.

A number of experienced base-ballists are in favor of the radical change of a four-sided bat in the place of the round one which has been in use since the game originated. There is also an opposition to this change, and, singularly enough, it comes chiefly from the quarter from which calls for "livelier balls and more batting" have been heard for two or three seasons past. There is one thing in regard to this proposed change which is worthy of consideration, and that is that the batsman with the four-sided bat will be able to do with comparative ease what he can only accomplish with difficulty with the round bat, and that is to *pitch the ball*. Another thing is that, if anything is required to be done to give more prominence to batting, there is certainly nothing so well calculated for the purpose, without weakening the fielding department, as this proposed change from round to square bats. It is argued by some that the batsman will be enabled to hit a ball with the new bat with such force that no fielder can stop it, and that it will largely increase home runs. When the batsman strikes the ball in the center with a square bat, he can hit it with no more force than he now does with a round bat. The only difference in result in using the two bats is that with the square bat he can *hit over*, while with the round bat it is only exceptionally that he is able to hit the ball in the center. With round bats, foul-ball hitting is the rule; with square bats, it should be the exception. This we

regard as quite a gain, especially in the saving of time. Another thing to be considered in regard to the use of the four-sided bat would be that it would do away with those dangerous hits to catchers known as short fly-tips. If a ball is not hit squarely by the four-sided bat, but is struck by the edge of it, it must almost invariably rise out of reach of the catcher. But the chief merit of its use lies in the power it gives to the batsman to "place the ball"—that is, to hit it to the spot in the field he wishes to send it to. Without the power to do this, scientific batting is almost out of the question. We have never objected to any improvement in batting that really is an improvement; but making balls elastic in order that they may be hit out of reach of infielders and outfielders, too, and thereby making it impossible for infielders to stop them with a risk of severe injuries to their fingers or hands, is what we always have opposed. This adds nothing to the bat, its only effect being to detract from the fielding.

There is one thing the four-sided bats will introduce, and that is a right short fielder; in other words, the ten-men-and-ten-innings game, and that, too, with a dead ball. When the batsman gets hold of a bat which will enable him to place a ball, there is going to be lively work in the infield to prevent him making a base-hit, and the three basemen and two short-fielders will be found none too many to get in the way of a well-placed ball. As it is now, half the hitting done is chance-hitting. The batsman takes his stand at the bat, and, despite his trained sight, the odds are ten to one against his hitting the ball exactly in the center—something he must do to place it well. With the four-sided bat every hit, nearly, would be a center hit, the ball necessarily striking on the flat surface of the bat, instead of on a rounded edge. Experiments will be tried with the new bat by Brooklyn professionals at Prospect Park before they leave for their respective clubs. Of course the round bat will be in use this season, but it is probable that the season of 1889 will see the four-sided bat introduced. Bat-makers need not feel at all alarmed about the new rule excluding them with a large stock of round bats on hand, as the size of the bat will not be changed. The limit of its diameter will still be 2 1-2 inches, thus making each side of less diameter, as that will be measured from the corners. All that bat-makers will have to do, therefore, when the change in the rule occurs, will be to transform their round bats into four-sided bats, by planing the sides down or sawing them. The new bat shall be limited to forty inches in length, and its sides should be graduated from a full width at the end down to the width of the handle. It is a good sign to see this "playing on the square" introduced as one of the coming new rules.

THE PLAYING RULES FOR 1879.

The following is the League code of playing rules of base-ball adopted at the Cleveland Convention of December, 1878, and indorsed by the International Convention at Buffalo, 1879:

RULE FIRST.—THE MATERIALS OF THE GAME.

SECTION 1. The ball must weigh not less than five nor more than five and one-quarter ounces avoirdupois. It must measure not less than nine nor more than nine and one-quarter inches in circumference. It must be composed of woolen yarn, and shall not contain more than one ounce of vulcanized rubber in mold form, and shall be covered with leather, and be furnished by the secretary of the League.

SEC. 2. In all games, the ball or balls played with shall be furnished by the home club, and shall become the property of the winning club.

SEC. 3. No ball shall be played with in any championship game unless it is furnished by the secretary of the League.

SEC. 4. When the ball becomes out of shape, or cut or ripped so as to expose the yarn, or in any way so injured as to be unfit for fair use, a new ball shall be called for by the umpire at the end of an even inning, at the request of either captain. Should the ball be lost during a game, the umpire shall, at the expiration of five minutes, call for a new ball.

SEC. 5. The bat must be round, and must not exceed two and one-half inches in diameter in the thickest part. It must be made wholly of wood, and shall not exceed forty-two inches in length.

SEC. 6. The bases must be four in number, and they must be placed and securely fastened upon each corner of a square the sides of which are respectively thirty yards. The bases must be so constructed and placed as to be distinctly seen by the umpire. The first, second and third bases must cover a space equal to fifteen inches square, and the home base one square foot of surface. The first, second and third bases shall be canvas-bags, painted white, and filled with some soft material. The home base shall be of white marble or stone, so fixed in the ground as to be even with the surface and wholly within the diamond. One corner of said base shall face the pitcher's position, and two sides shall form part of the foul lines.

SEC. 7. The base from which the ball is struck shall be designated the home base, and must be directly opposite the

second base. The first base must always be that upon the right hand, and the third base that upon the left hand side of the striker when occupying his position at the home base.

In all match games, lines connecting the home and first bases, and the home and third bases, and also the lines of the striker's and pitcher's positions, shall be marked by the use of chalk or other suitable material, so as to be distinctly seen by the umpire. The line of the home base shall extend four feet on each side of the base, and shall be drawn through its center and parallel with a line extending from first to third base. The foul lines from first and third bases to home base shall be continued as straight lines to the limits of the field beyond and back of said home base. The triangular space thus laid off behind the home base, shall be for the exclusive use of the catcher, umpire and batsman; and no player of the side "at bat," (except the batsman) shall be permitted to occupy any portion of such triangular space. Two lines marked in the same way as the foul lines, and parallel with said foul lines, shall be drawn, one fifteen feet and the other fifty feet distant from them and terminate at the lines bounding the triangular space aforementioned.

RULE SECOND.—THE GAME.

SECTION 1. The game shall consist of nine innings to each side, but should the score then be a tie, play shall be continued until a majority of runs for one side, upon an equal number of innings, shall be declared, when the game shall end. All innings shall be concluded when the third hand is put out.

SEC. 2. The choice of first innings, shall be determined by the two captains. The fielders of each club shall take any position in the field their captain may assign them, with the exception of the pitcher, who must deliver the ball from his appointed position.

SEC. 3. No player taking part in a game shall be replaced by another after the commencement of the second inning, except for reason of illness or injury.

SEC. 4. No game shall be considered as played unless five innings on each side shall be completed. Should darkness or rain intervene before the third hand is put out in the closing part of the fifth inning of a game, the umpire shall declare "No game."

SEC. 5. Whenever a game of five or more innings is stopped by rain or darkness, and the score at the time is equal on the even innings played, the game shall be declared drawn; but under no other circumstances shall a drawn game be declared.

SEC. 6. Should rain commence to fall during the progress

of a match game, the umpire must note the time it began; and should it continue for five minutes, he shall, at the request of either captain, suspend play. Should the rain continue to fall for thirty minutes after play has been suspended, the game shall terminate.

SEC. 7. When the umpire calls "play," the game must at once be proceeded with. Should either party fail to take their appointed positions in the game, or to commence play as requested, the umpire shall, at the expiration of five minutes, declare the game forfeited by the nine that refuses to play. When the umpire calls "time," play shall be suspended, and he calls "play" again, and during the interim no players can be put out, base be run, or run be scored. The umpire can suspend play only for an accident or injury to himself or a player, or on account of rain.

SEC. 8. The umpire, in any match game, shall, in case of rain or darkness, determine when play shall be suspended, and, if the game cannot be fairly concluded, it shall be decided by the score of the last equal innings played, unless one nine shall have completed their innings, and the other nine shall have equaled or exceeded the score of their opponents in their incomplete innings, in which case the game shall be decided by the total score obtained, which score shall be recorded as the score of the game.

SEC. 9. When the umpire calls "game" it shall end; but when he merely suspends play for any stated period, it may be resumed at the point at which it was suspended, provided such suspension does not extend beyond the day of the match.

RULE THIRD.—PITCHING.

SECTION 1. The pitcher's position shall be within a square of ground, four feet wide by six feet long, the front, or four foot line of which shall be distant forty-five feet from the center of the home base, and the center of the square shall be equidistant from the first and the third bases. Each corner of the square shall be marked by a flat iron plate, six by six inches square, fixed in the ground even with the surface.

SEC. 2. The player who delivers the ball to the batsman must do so while wholly within the lines of the pitcher's position. He must remain within them until the ball has left his hand, and he is about to make any motion to deliver the ball, and not before any part of his person is outside the lines of the pitcher's position. The ball must be delivered in a straight line with the arm swinging nearly perpendicular to the side of the body, and the hand in swinging forward must pass about the waist. The pitcher, when taking his position to deliver the ball, must face the batsman.

Sec. 3. Should the pitcher deliver the ball by an overhand throw, a "foul ball" shall be declared. Any outward swing of the arm, or any other swing save that of the perpendicular movement referred to in Section 2 of this rule, shall be considered an overhand throw.

Sec. 4. When a "foul ball" is called the umpire shall warn the pitcher of the penalty incurred by such unfair delivery; and should such delivery be continued until *three foul balls* have been called in one inning the umpire shall declare the game forfeited.

Sec. 5. Should the pitcher make any motion to deliver the ball to the bat, and fail so to deliver it—except the ball be accidentally dropped—or should he unnecessarily delay the game by not delivering the ball to the bat, or should he, when in the act of delivering the ball, have any part of his person outside the lines of his position, the umpire shall call a "ball," and players occupying the bases shall take one base each.

Sec. 6. Every ball fairly delivered and sent in to the bat over the home base and at the height called for by the batsman shall be considered a good ball.

Sec. 7. All balls delivered to the bat which are not sent in over the home base and at the height called for by the batsman shall be considered unfair balls, and every ball so delivered must be called. When "nine balls" have been called the striker shall take first base, and all players who are thereby forced to leave a base shall take one base. Neither a "ball" nor a "strike" shall be called until the ball has passed the home base.

Sec. 8. All balls delivered to the bat which shall touch the striker's bat without being struck at, or his (the batsman's) person while standing in his position, or which shall hit the person of the umpire—unless they be passed balls—shall be considered *dead balls*, and shall be so called by the umpire; and no players shall be put out, base be run, or run be scored on any such ball; but if a dead ball be also an unfair ball it shall be counted as one of the nine unfair balls which shall entitle the striker to a base. If the umpire shall be satisfied that the pitcher, in delivering the ball, shall have so delivered it as to have intentionally caused the same to strike the batter, the umpire shall fine the pitcher therefore in a sum not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars.

RULE FOURTH.—BATTING DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The batsman's or striker's position shall be within a space of ground located on either side of the home base, six feet long by three feet wide, extending three feet in front of and three feet behind the line of the home base, and with its nearest line distant one foot from the home base.

SEC. 2. The batsmen must take their positions in the order in which they are directed by the captain of their club; and after each player has had one time "at bat," the striking order thus established shall not be changed during the game. After the first inning the first striker in each inning shall be the batsman whose name follows that of the last man who has completed his turn (time) at bat in the preceding inning.

SEC. 3. Any batsman failing to take his position at the bat in his order of striking—unless by reason of illness or injury, or by consent of the captains of the contesting nines—shall be declared out, unless the error be discovered before a fair ball has been struck or the striker put out.

SEC. 4. Any batsman failing to take his position at the bat within *one minute* after the umpire has called for the striker shall be declared out.

SEC. 5. The batsman on taking his position must call for either a "*high ball*," a "*low ball*," or a "*fair ball*," and the umpire shall notify the pitcher to deliver the ball as required; such call shall not be changed after the first ball delivered.

SEC. 6. A "*high ball*" shall be one sent in above the belt of the batsman but not higher than his shoulder. A "*low ball*" shall be one sent in at the height of the belt, or between that height and the knee, but not higher than his belt. A "*fair ball*" shall be one between the range of shoulder-high and the knee of the striker. All the above must be over the home base, and, when fairly delivered, shall be considered fair balls to the bat.

SEC. 7. Should the batsman fail to strike at the ball he calls for, or should he strike at and fail to hit the ball, the umpire shall call "one strike," and "two strikes" should he again fail. When two strikes have been called, should the batsman not strike at the next "good ball," the umpire shall warn him by calling "good ball." But should he strike and fail to hit the ball, or should he fail to strike at or to hit the next good ball, "three strikes" must be called, and the batsman must run toward the first base, as in the case of hitting a fair ball.

SEC. 8. The batsman when in the act of striking at the ball, must stand wholly within the lines of his position.

SEC. 9. Should the batsman step outside the lines of his position and strike the ball, the umpire shall call "foul strike and out," and base-runners shall return to the bases they occupied when the ball was hit.

SEC. 10. The foul lines shall be unlimited in length, and shall run from the right and left hand corners of the home base through the center of first and third bases to the foul posts, which shall be located at the boundary of the field, and within the range of home and first base, and home and third base. Said lines shall be marked, and on the inside, from base to base, with chalk, or some other white substance, so as to be plainly seen by the umpire.

Sec. 11. If the ball from a fair stroke of the bat first touches the ground, the person of a player, or any other object, either in front of or on the foul-ball lines, or the first or third base, it shall be considered fair.

If the ball from a fair stroke of the bat first touches the ground, the person of a player or any other object behind the foul-ball lines, it shall be declared foul, and the ball so hit shall be called foul by the umpire, even before touching the ground, if it be seen falling foul.

The following are exceptions to the foregoing section: All balls batted directly to the ground that bound or roll within the foul lines between home and first or home and third bases, without first touching the person of a player, shall be considered fair. All balls batted directly to the ground that bound or roll outside the foul lines between home and first, or home and third bases, without first touching the person of a player, shall be considered foul. In either of these cases the first point of contact between the batted ball and the ground shall not be regarded.

Sec. 12. When the batsman has fairly struck a fair ball he shall vacate his position, and he shall then be considered a base-runner until he is put out or scores his run.

Sec. 13. The batsman shall be declared out by the umpire as follows:

If a fair or foul ball be caught before touching the ground or any object other than the player, provided it be not caught in the player's hat or cap.

If a foul ball be similarly held, before touching the ground.

If a fair ball be securely held by a fielder while touching first base with any part of his person, before the base-runner touches said base.

If, after three strikes have been called he fails to touch first base before the ball is legally held there.

If, after three strikes have been called, the ball be caught before touching the ground.

If he plainly attempts to hinder the catcher from catching the ball, evidently without effort to make a fair strike, or makes a "foul strike."

RULE FIFTH.—RUNNING THE BASES.

Section 1. Players running bases must touch each base in regular order, viz: first, second, third and home bases; and when obliged to return to bases they have occupied they must re-touch them in reverse order, both when running on fair or foul balls. In the latter case the base-runner must return to the base where he belongs, on the run, and not at a walk. No base shall be considered as having been occupied or held until it has been touched.

SEC. 2. No player running the bases shall be forced to vacate the base he occupies unless the batsman becomes a base-runner. Should the first base be occupied by a base-runner when a fair ball is struck, the base-runner shall cease to be entitled to hold said base until the player running to first base shall be put out. The same rule shall apply in the case of the occupancy of the other bases under similar circumstances. No base-runner shall be forced to vacate the base he occupies if the base-runner succeeding him is not thus obliged to vacate his base.

SEC. 3. Players forced to vacate their bases may be put out by any fielders in the same manner as when running to first base.

SEC. 4. The player running to first base shall be at liberty to overrun said base without his being put out for being off the base, after first touching it, provided he returns at once and touches first base, after which he can be put out as at any other base. If, in so overrunning first base, he also attempts to run to second base, he shall forfeit such exemption from being put out.

SEC. 5. Any player running a base who shall run beyond three feet from the line from base to base, in order to avoid being touched by the ball in the hands of a fielder, shall be declared out by the umpire, with or without appeal; but in case a fielder be occupying the runner's proper path, attempting to field a batted ball, then the runner shall run out of the path and behind the said fielder, and shall not be declared out for so doing.

SEC. 6. One run shall be scored every time a base-runner, after having regularly touched the first three bases, shall touch the home base before three hands are out. If the third hand out is forced out, or is put out before reaching first base, a run shall not be scored.

SEC. 7. When a "balk" is called by the umpire, every player running the bases shall take one base without being put out, and shall do so on the run.

SEC. 8. When "nine balls" have been called by the umpire, the batsman shall take one base, provided he does so on the run without being put out; and should any base-runner be forced thereby to vacate his base, he also shall take one base. Each base-runner thus given a base shall be at liberty to run to other bases besides the base given, but only at the risk of being put out in so running.

SEC. 9. A base-runner shall be considered as holding a base, viz.: entitled to occupy it, until he shall have regularly touched the next base in order.

SEC. 10. No base shall be run or run to, when a fair or foul ball has been caught or momentarily held before touching the ground, unless the base held, when the ball was hit, is

retouched by the base-runner after the ball has been so caught or held by the fielder.

Sec. 11. No run or base can be made upon a foul ball that shall touch the ground before being caught or held by a fielder, and any player running bases shall return without being put out to the base he occupied when the ball was struck, and remain on such base until the ball is held by the pitcher.

Sec. 12. Any player running the bases on fair or foul balls, except before touching the ground, must return to the base he occupied when the ball was struck, and retouch such base before attempting to make another or score a run, and said player shall be liable to be put out in so returning, as in the case of running to first base when a fair ball is hit and not caught flying.

Sec. 13. If the player running the bases is prevented from making a base by the obstruction of an adversary, he shall be entitled to that base and shall not be put out.

Sec. 14. No player shall be allowed a substitute in running the bases, except for illness or injury incurred in the game then being played; and such substitute shall take the id or injured player's place only after the latter has reached first base. The opposing captain shall select the man to run as substitute.

Sec. 15. Any player running the bases shall be declared out if, at any time, while the ball is in play, he be touched by the ball in the hand of a fielder, without some part of his person is touching a base. The ball must be held by the fielder after touching the runner.

If a ball be held by a fielder on the first base before the base-runner, after hitting a fair ball, touches that base, he shall be declared out.

Any base runner failing to touch the base he runs for shall be declared out if the ball be held by a fielder, while touching said base, before the base-runner returns and touches it.

Any base-runner who shall in any way interfere with or obstruct a fielder while attempting to catch a fair fly ball or a foul ball, shall be declared out. If he willfully obstructs a fielder from fielding a ball, he shall be declared out, and, if a foul ball strike him, he shall be declared out. And no base shall be run and no run be scored.

If a base-runner, in running from home to first base, shall run inside the foul line, or more than three feet outside of it, he shall be declared out.

RULE SIXTH.—THE UMPIRE AND HIS DUTIES.

SECTION. 1. Two clubs may, by mutual agreement, select any man to umpire any game or games, provided that such agreement be in writing; and the man, so selected, agrees, not less than five days before such game, or the first of such games, to act as such umpire.

SEC. 2. A staff of League Umpires shall be selected in the following manner. Prior to April 1st of each year each club shall send to the Secretary, the names of any persons of good repute, and who are considered competent to act as umpires. A list of all persons so nominated shall be prepared by the Secretary, and submitted to each club, which shall then select therefrom a number equal to three times the number of clubs then in the League, and shall transmit a list thereof to the Secretary, and the required number, having the greatest number of approvals, shall constitute the staff of League Umpires.

The Board shall fill any vacancy caused by decimation, and shall appoint an umpire to replace any that may be objected to, in writing, by three League clubs after the commencement of the championship season.

SEC. 3. In the absence of the agreement provided in section 1 of this Rule, the visiting club shall, not less than three days before any championship game, submit, by telegraph, to the home club the names of five League Umpires, none of whom shall reside in the city of the visiting club. The home club shall then be charged with the duty of providing one of the five so named, upon the grounds in season for the game.

SEC. 4. In case the visiting club shall have failed to furnish the five names as provided in section 3, the home club shall select an umpire for such game; and in case the visiting club shall have furnished five names, as provided in section 3, and the home club fails to produce one of the umpires so named, within fifteen minutes before the hour appointed for the game, the contending clubs shall by mutual consent agree upon an umpire. If they cannot so agree, the captains of said clubs shall toss for the right of choice of umpire, and the club so winning the choice shall have the right to designate the person so to act.

SEC. 5. The fee and expenses of the umpire of any championship game shall be paid by the visiting club.

SEC. 6. The umpire shall not be changed during the progress of a match game, except for reason of illness or injury, or by the consent of the captains of the two contesting nines, in case he shall have willfully violated the rules of the game.

SEC. 7. Before the commencement of a match, the umpire shall see that the rules governing the materials of the game, and also those applicable to the positions of basemen and pitcher, are strictly observed. Also that the fence in the rear of the pitcher's position is distant not less than ninety feet from the home base, except it mark the boundary line of the field, in which case the umpire, for every ball passing the catcher and touching the fence, shall give each base-runner one base without his being put out.

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the home club whether there are any special ground rules to be enforced, and if there are, he shall see that they are duly enforced, provided they do not conflict with any rule of the game.

SEC. 8. No decision rendered by the umpire on any point of play in base-running, shall be reversed upon the testimony of any of the players.

SEC. 9. Should the umpire be unable to see whether a catch has been fairly made or not, he shall be at liberty to appeal to the bystanders, and to render his decision according to the fairest testimony at command.

SEC. 10. No person not engaged in the game shall be permitted to occupy any position within the lines of the field of contest, or in any way interrupt the umpire during the progress of the game. No player except the captain or player especially designated by him, shall address the umpire concerning any point of play in dispute, and any violation of this rule shall subject the offender to an immediate reprimand by the umpire.

SEC. 11. The umpire shall require the players on the batting side who are not at the bat or running the bases to keep at a distance of not less than fifty feet from the line of home and first base and home and third base, or further off, if he so decide. The captain and one assistant only shall be permitted to coach players running the bases, and they must not approach within fifteen feet of the foul lines. (See also Section 7, of Rule First.)

SEC. 12. Should any fielder stop or catch the ball with his hat, or any part of his dress, the umpire shall call "dead ball," and the base-runners shall each be entitled to two bases for any fair-hit ball so stopped or caught. Should the ball be stopped by any person not engaged in the game, the umpire must call "dead ball," and players running bases at the time shall be entitled to bases they were running for, and the ball be regarded as dead until settled in the hands of the pitcher while standing within the lines of his position.

SEC. 13. Any match game in which the umpire shall declare any section of this code of rules to have been willfully violated shall at once be declared by him to have been forfeited by the club at fault.

SEC. 14. No manager, captain or player shall address the audience, except in case of necessary explanation.

SEC. 15. Any League umpire who shall be convicted of selling, or offering to sell, a game of which he is umpire, shall thereupon be removed from his official capacity and placed under the same disabilities which govern expelled players under this constitution.

RULE SEVENTH.—THE UMPIRE'S JURISDICTION AND POWERS.

The gentleman selected to fill the position of umpire, must keep constantly in mind the fact that upon his sound discretion and promptness in conducting the game, and compelling players to observe the spirit as well as the letter of the rules, largely depends the merit of the game as an exhibition and the satisfaction of the spectators therewith. He must make his decisions distinct and clear, remembering that every spectator is anxious to hear each decision. He must keep the contesting nines playing constantly from the commencement of the game to its termination, allowing such delays only as are rendered unavoidable by accident, injury or rain. He must, until the completion of the game, require the players of each side to promptly take their positions on the field as soon as the third hand is put out, and must also require the first striker of the opposite side to be in his position at the bat as soon as the fielders are in their places.

The players of the side "at bat" must occupy the portion of the field allotted them, subject to the condition that they must speedily vacate any portion thereof that may be in the way of the ball, or of any fielder attempting to catch or field it. The triangular space behind the home base is reserved for the exclusive use of the umpire, catcher and batsman, and the umpire must prohibit any player of the side "at bat" from crossing the same at any time while the ball is in the hands of or passing between the pitcher or catcher while standing in their positions.

The umpire is master of the field from the commencement to the termination of the game; and he must compel the players to observe the provision of this Rule, and of all other Sections of the playing rules; and he is hereby invested with authority to order any player to do, or omit to do, any act necessary to give force and effect to any and all of such provisions, and power to inflict upon any player, disobeying any such order, a fine of not less than five, or more than fifty dollars for each offense; and to impose a similar fine upon any player who shall use abusive, threatening or improper language to the umpire, audience or other player, and when the umpire shall have so punished the player, he shall not have the power to revoke or remit the penalty so inflicted. The umpire shall at once notify the captain of the offending player's side of the infliction of any fine, herein provided for; and the club to which such player belongs, shall, within ten days, transmit the amount of such fine to the Secretary of the League.

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No. 10.	" American Willow, Full French Polished.....	6.00
No. 11.	" " " Wound handle and Full Polished.....	8.00
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